Fairbury, Illinois in the Civil War

by

Dale C. Maley

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Fairbury, Illinois in the Civil War
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Foreword

Circa 1922, the book titled ***Livingston County, Illinois in the World War*** was published. It contains the names of all the people from Livingston County who served in World War I. If submitted, it also contains a brief service record for each person.

Circa 1947, the book titled **Service Record Book of Men and Women of Fairbury, Illinois and Community** was published. It contains a photo and short biography of each person that served in World War II.

Unfortunately, there is no published book containing the names of the Fairbury area people who served in the Civil War. This book utilizes numerous historical references to document the names of Fairbury area people who served in the Civil War.

It is hoped this book makes it easier for Fairbury area citizens to research and learn about family members who served in the Civil War. This book is offered in both Kindle e-book and conventional printed formats. The Kindle e-book is word searchable, so you can quickly and easily find your family members.

* * * * *

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank the Fairbury Echoes Museum for the use of the colorful Civil War poster of the 129th Regiment, Company E. This poster contains the names of all the Fairbury area people who served in Company E.

The Echoes Museum also has the colorful honorable discharge document for Emery Gregg.

Thanks also go to Diane Pawlowski for allowing the author to borrow her 1929 book which lists all war veterans buried in Fairbury area cemeteries.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 1

Fairbury Prior to the Civil War

Fairbury was first founded when the railroad tracks were laid through the farm land.

Volume 2, of the 1909 book Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, recounts how the town was founded.

Although the first settler arrived in Indian Grove Township in 1831, it was not until twenty-six years later that there was a village within its borders. The post office at that time was at the home of John Darnall, three miles south, on the mail route from Danville to Bloomington. Philip Hopper was one of the carriers. When the eastern extension of the Peoria and Oquawka railroad (now the Toledo, Peoria and Western) made a survey through the northern tier of sections in this township in 1857, John Atkins, Salmon G. Cone and Caleb L. Patton each made a proposition to the stockholders of the company for the location of a town site. Octave Chanute was one of the civil engineers of the road, and Mr. Patton agreed to give him one-half of the town lots provided he would locate the village on his farm. The proposition was accepted, and on November 10, 1857, Mr. Patton laid out twenty-four blocks from portions of sections 3 and 10.

The village for a time was called South Avoca. Mr. Chanute wanted it named Pattonsburg, in honor of Mr. Patton, but the latter gave the town the name it now bears. In 1859, Mr. Patton disposed of his interest in the town lots to Andrew J. Cropsey.

Post Office Naming Error

There was an error made when the application to the U.S. Government was made to establish a post office in the new town of Fairbury. As a result, the name was "Fairburgh" for a couple of years before the error was corrected. Many of the Civil War records list Fairburgh as the home address of Civil War veterans from Fairbury.

1860 Population of the Fairbury Area

The Civil War began with Confederate forces firing upon Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. At this point in time, Fairbury was just four years old. The 1860 U.S. census lists just 269 residents in Fairbury, Illinois.

This census count does not include all the farmers living in Avoca, Indian Grove, and Belle Prairie townships around Fairbury. If we assume the Fairbury farming area extends 5 miles to the east of Fairbury, 5 miles to the north, 5 miles to the west, and 10 miles to the south, this equates to a farming area of 96,000 acres. The typical farm size in 1860 was 160 acres. This means there were about 600 farmers in the Fairbury area.

This gives a total population of 869 residents in the Fairbury area (269 from the city and 600 from the farms).

Approximate 301 Fairbury area residents served in the Civil War. The historical records consulted indicate that no women from the Fairbury area served in the Civil War.

Fairbury a Quiet Place During the Civil War

With so many men away fighting the Civil War, Fairbury was a relatively quiet place during the war. Alma Lewis James wrote a book on early Fairbury history titled Stuffed Clubs & Antimaccassars. In her book, she noted the following.

Grandfather Kring had wheat where Main Street is, and had to leave it to go to war (Civil). Krings owned seven hundred acres north of the TP &W.

It is likely that Alma Lewis James made this comment because of a November 20, 1952, article in the Fairbury Blade.

Nov. 20, 1952
Fairbury Blade

Logan Kring Recalls Days of Early Fairbury

Logan Kring's eighty-seventh birthday was celebrated by Rotarians Tuesday night at their regular meeting at th Honegger House cafe. Various Rotarians paid tribute to Mr. Kring. In reply, Mr. Kring made remarks of considerable interest.

President Herman Kilgus announced that the football banquet would be held on Wednesday night. John Gerber reported on the result of the Fairbury hospital building fund canvass held Monday night.

Mr. Kring said he started attending school in Fairbury before there were any schools here. He first attended school in the Methodist church, and later at the rear of the building which now houses the Fultz studio, while the north-side school was under construction.

He pointed out that he is the oldest living resident who has lived his entire life in Fairbury. He recalled that during his boyhood, there were only two brick buildings in Fairbury, and that during a fire, all were burned except the building which now houses the Post Office, and the Opera House. Mr. Kring recalled when at the completion of sorghum making, a taffy pull was attended by as many as 100 persons.

Once Mr. Kring was assigned a task of pulling cockle burs by father. Although he was temporarily enticed by a game of croquet, he went at the task of weed-pulling with new-found energy after being reminded of his duties by a switch wielded by his father.

During the Civil war, Mr. Kring's father had wheat planted where Fairbury's main street is now located. When the father had to go to war, Logan's grandfather harvested the wheat.

Mr. Kring remembers his father shooting deer in the timber along Indian Creek, and when there was not a building, just prairie grass between Fairbury and Pontiac.

"The country grew up and I just grew up with it," Mr. Kring said, explaining that "We are the happiest people on earth." Everything we are and expect to be belongs to God."

CHAPTER 2

Reference Materials Searched

Three Primary Livingston County History Books

The author searched the three primary Livingston County history books for information concerning Fairbury and the Civil War. In particular, these resources were searched to find the names of Fairbury area veterans of the Civil War.

These books included the 1878 book titled ***The History of Livingston County, Illinois*** by Le Baron, the 1888 book ***Portrait and Biographical Album of Livingston County*** by Chapman Brothers, and the 1909 Vol. 2 book ***Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Livingston County*** by Strawn, Johnson, and Franzen.

All three of these books have been digitized and are word searchable PDF files. Copies of the digitized PDF files can be obtained at low cost from the Fairbury Echoes Museum. In this book, these three reference books will subsequently be referred to as the 1878 history book, the 1888 history book, and the 1909 history book.

State of Illinois Civil War Veteran Database

The State of Illinois maintains a searchable database of Civil War veterans. This web site was used to gather the names of all the Fairbury area veterans. This web site can be accessed at

https://tinyurl.com/ybkcdl7f. In this book, this web site will subsequently be referred to as the State of Illinois web site.

May 30, 1886 Memorial Day Program

Sherry Kilgore found a program from the Memorial Day program conducted in Fairbury on May 30, 1886. This program lists the names of Civil War veterans that had passed away. This list can be retrieved at https://tinyurl.com/y86gwt62.

Compilation of Fairbury Area Civil War Veterans

Using these resources, the author constructed an Excel spreadsheet with the names of all the veterans. The primary source for the list of veteran names was the State of Illinois web site. This web site can be searched by ***Name of Veteran, Unit and Company, and Residence.***

Five different searches were done using the State of Illinois web site. These five searches were by ***Residence***. The search terms used were ***Avoca, Belle Prairie, Indian Grove, Livingston Co, Il,*** and ***Fairb***. The term ***Fairb*** was used to capture both Fairbury and Fairburgh addresses in the database.

Some Fairbury area veterans gave their residence as Livingston County. Each record was found and opened. If the person enlisted in Fairbury, they were added to the list of Fairbury area veterans.

This database contains ***Name, Rank, Company, Unit, Residence, Age, Height, Hair, Eyes, Complexion, Marital Status, Occupation, Nativity, Joined When, Joined Where, Joined By Whom, Period, Muster In, Muster In Where,***

Muster In By Whom, Muster Out, Muster Out Where, Muster Out By Whom, Remarks.

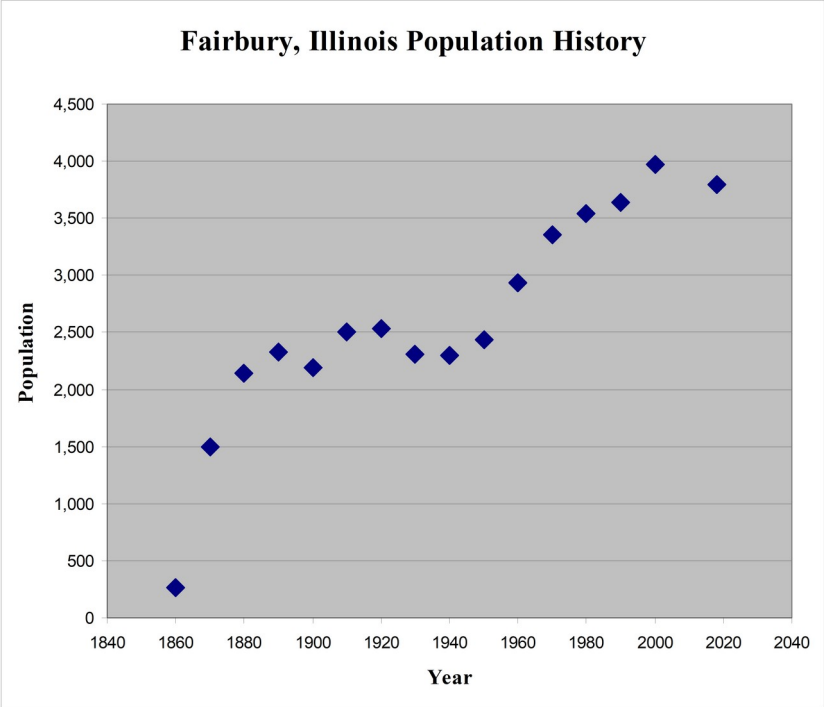
For this book, only the following fields from the search results were used; ***Name, Rank, Company, Unit, Residence, Remarks.*** The ***Remarks*** field is only used for the cases of deaths, desertions, or unusual notations. If you want to know all the available results for a person you are searching for, go to the State of Illinois database and search for that particular individual.

The results from the four searches of the State of Illinois web site were then combined into one master spreadsheet. Then veterans names from other references noted above were added to this master spreadsheet.

Boom Town After the Civil War

Because Fairbury was a "boom town" for the 30 years after the Civil War ended, many Civil War veterans moved to Fairbury. It is impossible to identify all of these other veterans that served in Illinois or other states.

Using U.S. Census data, the following graph was constructed to illustrate that Fairbury was a boom town after the Civil War ended.



Civil War Obituaries

Although there were newspapers being published in Fairbury during the Civil War, no known copies exist today. Therefore newspaper obituaries for the Civil War veterans that lost their lives during the war are not available.

The Bloomington Pantagraph was published during the Civil War. The archives of the Pantagraph were searched online, but very little Fairbury related information was found.

CHAPTER 3

One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Infantry Company E

Fairbury area people served in many different military units during the Civil War.

The largest unit containing Fairbury area people was the 129th Infantry division Company E. Approximately 103 men of the 301 Fairbury men who served in the Civil War were in Company E. So, Company E had 34% of the Fairbury people who fought in the Civil War.

Service Record of the 129th Infantry

The most thorough description of the service record of the 129th Infantry was found in the 1878 history book. Since this book was published just 13 years after the Civil War ended, it is assumed to be relatively accurate.

The service record from the 1878 history book is shown on the next page.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

President Lincoln had issued his call for three hundred thousand volunteers, and loyal men, all over the North, were enlisting in the service of their country. The idea that seventy-five thousand men could crush the rebellion in three months had exploded; and the call of the President met a hearty response in Livingston County.

Professional men, mechanics and farmers left their families and their business, and enrolled their names "for three years or during the war." Company A was raised in Pontiac, Reading, Odell, Long Point and other towns: Company B, in Dwight and vicinity: Company C, largely in Rook's Creek, Nevada, Odell and other townships; Company E, in Fairbury, and Company G, mainly in Pontiac and vicinity.

Of course it will not be understood that other townships are excluded from the credit of representation in this regiment; but on account of an unfortunate method which prevailed, of giving the name of the post office, instead of the township, the actual residence of a large number was not recorded. The balance of the regiment was raised in the counties of Scott and Rock Island.

John A. Hoskins, who was subsequently promoted to the office of Major, was elected Captain of Company A; .1. F. Culver, who afterward, by promotion, succeeded Hoskins as Captain, was elected First Lieutenant, and John W. Smith, subsequently promoted to the First Lieutenancy, was elected Second Lieutenant. To the last named office C.C. Fetter eventually succeeded.

Company B was officered as follows: Samuel T. Walkley, Captain; George W. Gilcrist, First Lieutenant, and Elihu Chilcott, Second Lieutenant. John B. Perry was elected Captain of Company C; Robert P. Edgington was chosen

First Lieutenant, and A. A. McMurray. who on the resignation of Perry was promoted to the Captaincy, was elected Second Lieutenant. To the office made vacant by the promotion of McMurray. S. H. Kyle was advanced.

The officers of Company E were C. N. Baird, Captain; John F. Blackburn, First, and B. F. Fitch, Second Lieutenant. To the last mentioned office W. H. H. McDowell succeeded, on the resignation of Blackburn, Fitch being promoted to the First Lieutenancy.

The officers of Company G were H. B. Reed, Captain; Lemuel Morse. First. and John P. McKnight, Second Lieutenant, which offices they respectively held, without succession, until they were mustered out.

The regiment was organized September 8, 1862, with George P. Smith, of Dwight, as Colonel; Henry Case, of Winchester, Lieutenant Colonel; A. J. Cropsey, of Fairbury, Major; Philip D. Plattenburg, of Pontiac, Adjutant; W. C. Guinn, Regimental Quartermaster; Dr. Darius Johnson, of Pontiac, Assistant Surgeon, and subsequently promoted to Surgeon, with Dr. 0. S. Wood as his Assistant, and Rev. Thomas Cotton, of Pontiac, Chaplain; and non-commissioned officers, I. G. Mott, of Pontiac, Hospital Steward, to which office John A. Fellows, of Pontiac, succeeded on Mott's death; W. H. H. McDowell, of Fairbury. Sergeant Major, and George W. Quackenbosh, Quarter-master Sergeant.

The regiment remained in camp, at Pontiac, until the 22nd of September, when it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it joined the Thirty-eighth Brigade of the Twelfth Division, under Maj. Gen. Gilbert. On the 3d of October. they were ordered forward, in pursuit of Gen. Bragg, who was threatening Louisville. His retreat led them by way of Frankfort and Danville, to Crab Orchard.

On the 20th of October, the brigade having been transferred to the Tenth Division, commenced a return march to Bowling Green, arriving at which place, they remained until the 21st of November, when they were ordered to Mitchellville to guard the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

In this duty the regiment, being stationed in detachments at Mitchellville, Buck's Lodge, Fountain Head and South Tunnel continued until June 9, 1883, when they were ordered to Gallatin, where they went into camp and remained until August 20, when they received orders to move forward to Nashville.

Here the regiment remained for six months, when, on the 24th of February, 1864, tents were struck, and they again took up the line of march, this time to make their way to Chattanooga, to join the army under Gen. Sherman.

From this point to Atlanta, Ga., the regiment was engaged in almost a continuous fight with the enemy. On the 14th of May, the regiment came in contact with the rebels at Realm, which was a continual fight of two days, ending in the capture of the place.

On the 25th, they came upon the enemy at Burnt Hickory, where a bloody battle was fought; and from the 18th of June till the 3d of July, they were engaged at Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta. On July 17th, they crossed the Chattahoochee River. and continued their march to Peach Tree Creek, where they were confronted by the rebels under Gen. Hood, who had superseded Johnson.

After a hard fought battle, lasting through the day, the rebel army fled, the Union army pursuing toward Atlanta, which place they reached on the god. After a siege of six weeks, the rebels abandoned Atlanta, and the Union army took possession. This was one of the most important victories of the war.

On the 13th of November, the army began to move forward, further into the interior of the enemy's country. From here until the entrance of the army into the city of Savannah, their progress was, in a measure, without opposition, though the fatigue and privations to which the soldiers were subjected were severe in the extreme.

They reached the neighborhood of Savannah on the 10th of December, and entered the city in triumph, just as the last of the enemy were retiring. Their sore feet and tired limbs were permitted to rest here, until the last of January, 1865, when they commenced the march through the Carolinas.

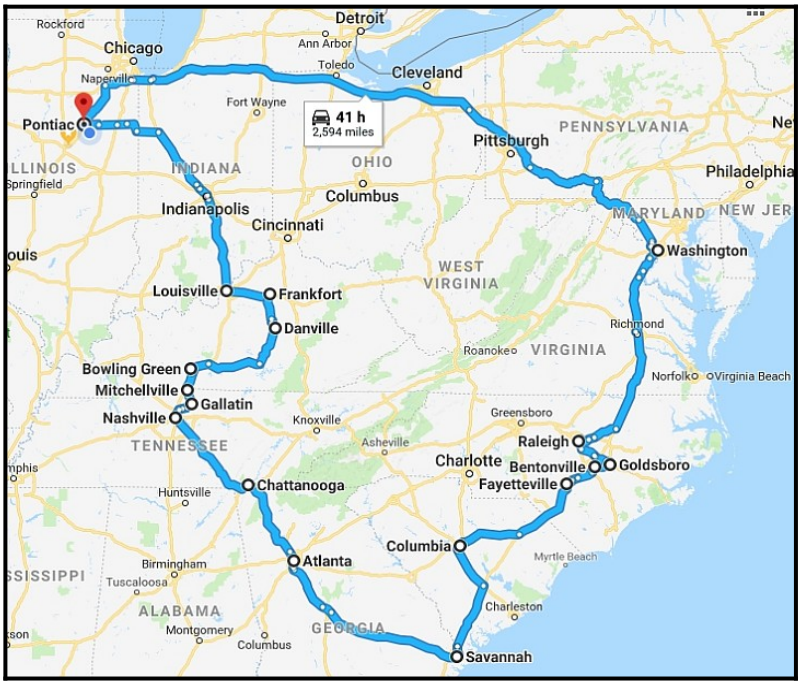
Their route now lay through Columbia, Fayetteville, Bentonville and Goldsboro to Raleigh, reaching the last named place on the 13th of April. Their advance to this place, with the exception of the sharp conflict at Bentonville, in which the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth took a prominent part, met with no opposition of importance, and the work of the army consisted mainly in destroying railroads and bridges, and foraging on the country.

While resting here, negotiations were in progress for the surrender of the rebel armies; and, on the 30th of April, the army was on its way to Washington, where it arrived without incident of importance, on the 24th of May.

After a few days, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth was mustered out of service, and, on the 8th of June, took leave of the city. and arrived at Chicago on the 11th.

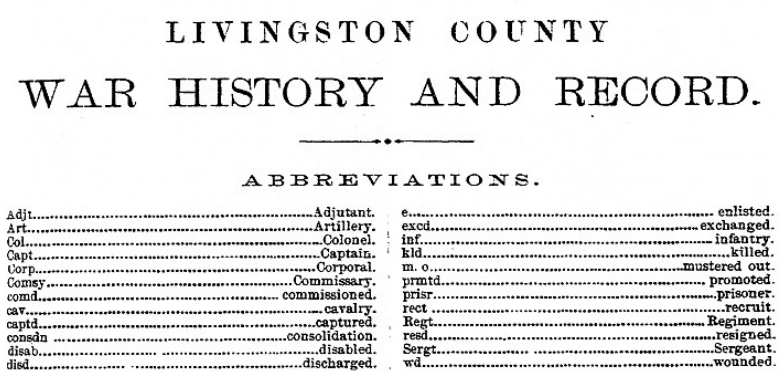
On the 19th, the men received their discharges and final pay, and, at once, those from Livingston County took the train for Pontiac, having been absent from their homes two years and nine months.

Google Maps was used to create a map showing the journey of the 129th Company E during the Civil War.



Company E Roster from 1878 History Book

The 1878 history book also contains a roster for Company E. It also has a legend of the meanings of the abbreviations used.



LIVINGSTON COUNTY

WAR HISTORY AND RECORD.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt.	Adjutant.	e.	enlisted.
Art.	Artillery.	excd.	exchanged.
Col.	Colonel.	inf.	infantry.
Capt.	Captain.	kld.	killed.
Corp.	Corporal.	m. o.	mustered out.
Comsy.	Commissary.	prmtd.	promoted.
comd.	commissioned.	prisr.	prisoner.
cav.	cavalry.	rect.	recruit.
captd.	captured.	Regt.	Regiment.
consdn.	consolidation.	resd.	resigned.
disab.	disabled.	Sergt.	Sergeant.
disd.	discharged.	wd.	wounded.

Adjt.	Adjutant.
Art.	Artillery.
Col.	Colonel.
Capt.	Captain.
Corp.	Corporal.
Comsy.	Commissary.
comd.	commissioned.
cav.	cavalry.
captd.	captured.
consdn.	consolidation.
disab.	disabled.
disd.	discharged.
e.	enlisted.
excd.	exchanged.
inf.	infantry.
kld.	killed.
m.o.	mustered out.
prmtd.	promoted.
prisr.	prisoner.
rect.	recruit.
Regt.	Regiment.
Sergt.	Sergeant.

wd. wounded

Company E.
Capt. Cyrus N. Baird, e. Sept. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

First Lieut. John F. Blackburn, e. Sept. 8, 1862; resd. Feb. 26, 1863.

First Lieut. Benj. F. Fitch, e. as Second Lieut. Sept. 8, 1862, m. o. June 8. 1865.

Second Lieut. Win. H. H. McDowell, e. as private Aug. 8, 1862 prmtd. to Sergt. Maj.; prmtd. to Second Lieut. Feb. 26, 1863; m. o. June 8, 1865.

First Sergt. Smith Olney, e. Aug. 8, 1862; absent on furlough since Oct. 20, 1864.

Sergt. Isaac Vail, e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. Jane 8. 1865.

Sergt. John Cumpton, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 23, 1862.

Sergt. Thomas Clawson, e. Aug. 8. 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863.

Sergt. Otis S. Mason, e. Aug. 9, 1862; in. o. May 25. 1865. wd.

Corp. Bennett Hall, e. Aug. 8, 1862; in. o. June 8, 1865, as Sergt.

Corp. David E. Straight, e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. Oct. 26, 1864, for promotion in 17. S. Col. Troops.

Corp. John R. Philipps, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Tullahoma, Tenn.. March 17, 1864.

Corp. Thos. E. Shaw, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Corp. James Kirby, e. Aug. 14,1862; died. March 18,1865; disab.

Corp. James H. Phillips, e. Aug. 7.1862; m. o. June 8,1865.

Corp. John A. Sellman, e. Aug. 8, 1862; tn. o. June 8,1865.

Corp. Theodore Hunt, e. Aug 8, 1862; Sergt., absent, sick, at m. o.

Austin, Robert L., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Gallatin. Tenn.. March 16, 1863.

Acker, David, e. Aug. 7, 1862; in. o. June 8, 1865.

Ayers, James T., e. Aug. 7, 1862; on detached duty with view to promotion in II. S. Colored Troops.

Baird, Jesse W., e. Aug. 7, 1862: m. o. June 8, 1863.

Bright James A., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8. 1865.

Barrack, Robert IL, e. Aug. 7, 1862; detached for examination for naval service since April 25, 1864.

Burdick, James H., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 18, 1862.

Brannan, James, e. Aug. 4. 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Bliss, Irvin E., e. Aug. 14,1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Bailey, James C., e. Aug 7, 1862; Corp.; died at Gallatin, Tenn., May 1, 1863.

Bullman, Horatio S., e. Aug. 7, 1862; Corp.; kld. at Peach, Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Banta, George, e. Aug. 9, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.

Coon, Charles IL, e. Aug. 7,1862; wd. May 27, 1864.

Crabb, Charles, e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. Nov. 15, 1862; disab.

Crull, James L., e. Aug. 7,1862; disd. Nov. 25.1862; disab.

Conn, James, e. Aug. 14, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Crabb, Benjamin F., e. Aug. 12,1862; m. o. June 8, 1863.

Cannon, Turner H. e. Aug. 7. 1862; m. o. June 8. 1865.

Champlin, Lewis C., e. Aug. 7,1862; Corp.; absent, with leave, at m. o.

Cables, Stephen A., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8. 1863.

Curtis, John. e. Aug. 11, 1862; deserted Dec. 30,1862.

Carlton. John F., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Drew. Thomas, e. Aug. 7, 1862; detached at m. o.

Darnall, Nicholas H., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. March 30 1863.

Darnall, John M., e. Aug. 10. 1862; Corp.; died at South Tunnel, Tenn., March 10, 1863.

Desmond, William F., e. Aug. 12. 1862; kld. on picket duty July 11, 1864.

Earnhart, John R. e. Aug. 28, 1862; absent, wd., at m. o.

Earnhart, James F., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1863.

Englert, Uriah S.. e Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Englert, Hiram W., e. Aug. 11,1862; disd. March 16, 1863, disab.

Edwards. William, e. Aug. 7. 1862; absent. sick, at m. o.

Fitzgerald, Elhanan, e. Aug. 9. 1862; deserted Dec. 30,1862.

Fitzgerald, James E., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. Dec. 29, 1862, disab.

Gilman. Edwin M.. e. Aug. 6. 1882; m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Harrison, Preston, e. Aug. 7. 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Hildreth, Joshua T., e. Aug. 10, 1862; absent, sick, at m.o.

Hinkle, Charles D., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Haynes, Albert M., e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. June 8. 1865.

John, Lockwood. e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn. Feb. 9, 1863.

Jorndt, Aug., e. Aug. 8. 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Knight. Robert, e. Aug. 14, 1862. Corp.; absent, with leave at m. o.

Law. John, e. Aug-. 28, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

McDowell. Franklin E., e. Aug. 6, 1882. m. o. June 8, 1865.

McClain. e. Aug. 6, 1862; m .o. June 8, 1865.

Maston, Merrill S., e. Aug. 6, 1862; absent, sick, at m. o.

Maston, Harvey, e. Aug, 7, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1863.

Moore, George W., e. Aug. 8,1862; m. o; June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Morris, 1011th, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m, o. June 8, 1865.

Moore, Wm. F., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn., May 12, 1863.

Markle, Abe., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Newton, George A., e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Patton, David A.. e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. June 24, 1865; wounds.

Phillips, Wm. G., e. Aug. 8,1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Priest, Wm. J., e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Reed, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Reed, Wm. E., e. Aug. 8, 1862; discharged. April 6, 1865, wds. (Right arm amputated).

Rilea, Josh D., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 8, 186.5, as Corp.

Smith, John T., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Shaw, Amos, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. June 16, 1865, wd.

Straight, Leander L., e. Aug. 8, 1862; kld. at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Stoddard, Simeon A., e. Aug. 15, 1862; kld. at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Stafford, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sage, Jas., e. Aug. 30, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Tanner, Boyd P., e. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Fountain Head, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1363.

Tanner, Robt., e. Aug. 15, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Thomas, Chester G., e. Aug. 7,1862; absent, sick, at m. o.

Thomas, John R., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. June a, 1865.

Titus, Elisha B., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. to accept commission June 2, 1864.

Vail, Hubbard F., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd., June 11. 1863, disab.

Wells, Henry, e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. March 19, 1863, disab.

Wince, Philip, e. Aug. 19, 1862; o. June 8, 1865.

Wheeler, Manly A., e. Aug. 6,1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Hashman, John F., e. Jan. 18, 1865, rect.; trans. to Co. G, 16th Ill. Inf.

Irvin, Jesse, e. Feb. 25, 1863. rect.; kid. at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.

Tracy, Levi C., e, Nov. 11, 1863, rect.; trans. to Co. G, 16th Ill. Inf.

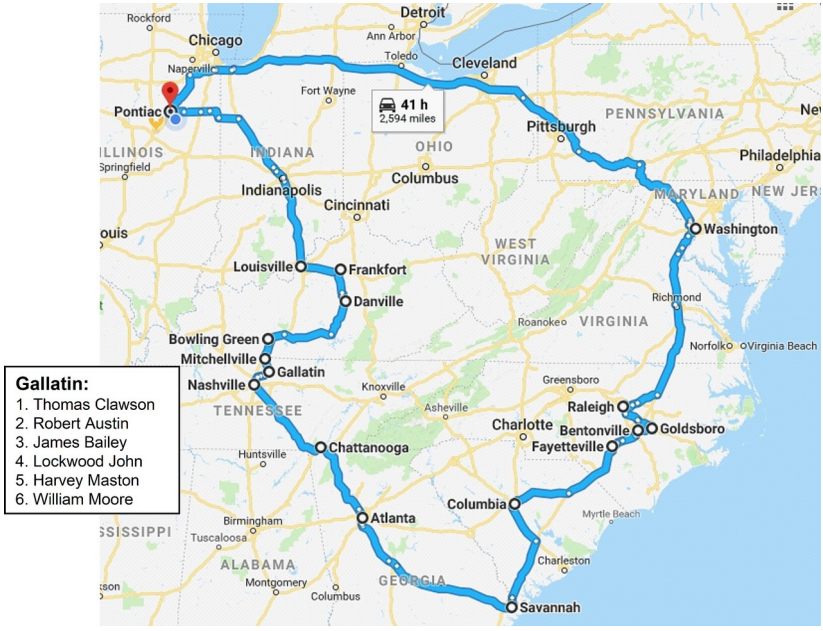
Barger. Nathaniel, e. Sept. 29. 1864, sub.; assigned to Co. E, 45th Ill. Inf.

Edwards, John, e. Sept. 25, 1864, sub.; assigned to Co. H. 45th Ill. Inf.

Francis, Jos., e. Sept. 20,1864, sub.; assigned to Co. D, 45th Ill. Inf.

Deadliest Battle for Company E

The deadliest battle for the Fairbury Company E was at Gallatin, Tennessee. They suffered six casualties at this battle. Many other men were injured.



Wikipedia has a good summary of the battles at Gallatin, Tennessee.

Gallatin, Tennessee

Gallatin is a city in and the county seat of Sumner County, Tennessee. The population was 30,678 at the 2010 census and 32,307 in 2013. Named for U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin, the city was established on the Cumberland River and made the county seat of Sumner County in 1802. It is located about 30.6 miles northeast of the state capital of Nashville, Tennessee.

Gallatin was established in 1802 as the permanent county seat of Sumner County, Tennessee, in what is called the Middle Tennessee region. The town was named after Albert Gallatin, Secretary of Treasury to presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Andrew Jackson became one of the first to purchase a lot when the town was surveyed and platted in 1803. The town was built around a traditional plan of an open square. Jackson founded the first general store in Gallatin.

In 1803 the first courthouse and jail were built on the central town square. In 1815, the town was first incorporated. In the mid-20th century, it operated under a Charter established by a 1953 Private Act of the State Legislature.

During the secession crisis just prior to the Civil War, the citizens of Gallatin hoped to remain neutral and were opposed to secession from the Union. Once the fighting began, however, they gave almost unanimous support to the Confederacy and volunteered to serve in defense of their state.

The Union Army captured Gallatin in February 1862, following Ulysses S. Grant's capture of Fort Donelson. Gallatin was strategic because of the railroad and its location on the Cumberland River, both of which the Union Army sought to control.

In July 1862, General John Hunt Morgan recaptured Gallatin and held it until the Confederate forces fell back to Chattanooga in October. In November 1862, Union general Eleazar A. Paine retook the town and Union troops occupied it throughout the remainder of the war. Paine was notoriously cruel and was replaced in command before the end of the war. In her diary, a 16-year-old Alice Williamson described Paine's execution of alleged spies in the town square.

Following the Emancipation Proclamation in January 1863, slaves fled to the Union troops, who established a "contraband camp" at Gallatin. The slaves were fed and housed and put to work. Schools were set up in the camp so that both adults and children could learn to read and write.

The long enemy occupation drained the area of resources. Union troops lived off the land, confiscating livestock and crops from local farms. By the end of the war, there was widespread social and economic breakdown and dislocation in the area, accompanied by a rise in crime. Occupation forces of the Union Army remained in Gallatin for some time after the war, still living off the land.

In the aftermath of the war, many freedmen moved from the farms into town. At the same time, many white citizens moved from town out to farms to avoid the occupying troops. The area took many years to recover from the disruption of the war years, continued reliance on agriculture, and shift to a free labor system.

History Channel Battle Description

The History Channel also has a description of the battles at Gallatin from their web site at https://tinyurl.com/y7dpqcd3.

Confederate cavalry leader General John Hunt Morgan captured a small Federal garrison in Gallatin, Tennessee, just north of Nashville. The incident was part of a larger operation against the army of Union General Don Carlos Buell, which was threatening Chattanooga by late summer. Morgan sought to cut Buell's supply lines with his bold strike.

Morgan, an Alabama native raised in Kentucky, attended Transylvania University before being expelled for boisterous behavior. He fought in the Mexican War (1846-48) with Zachary Taylor, then became a successful hemp manufacturer before the Civil War.

When Kentucky remained with the Union, Morgan moved south and joined the Confederate army. After fighting at Shiloh, Tennessee, in April 1862, Morgan commanded a regiment in Joseph Wheeler's cavalry. Known as the "Thunderbolt of the South," Morgan's outfit was famous for stealth attacks. In 1862 and 1863, he led a series of major raids into Union held territory.

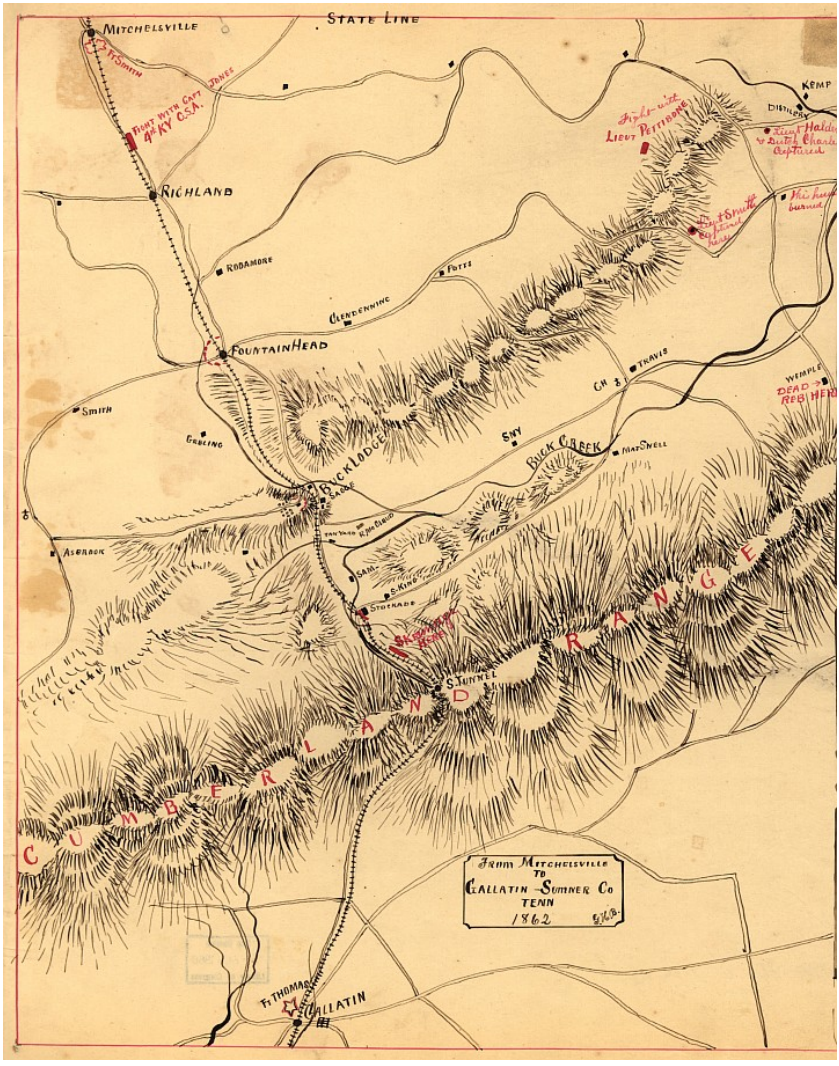
Morgan supported attempts to disrupt Buell's campaign in Tennessee, and Gallatin was a vital supply point for the Union between Louisville and Nashville. Morgan's men burned the depot, captured the Union force protecting it, and destroyed an 800-foot railroad tunnel north of town by setting fire to a train loaded with hay and pushing it into the tunnel. The timber supports ignited and burned until the tunnel collapsed.

Afterwards, Morgan moved north to support General Edmund Kirby Smith's invasion of Kentucky.

Railroad Tunnels at Gallatin, Tennessee

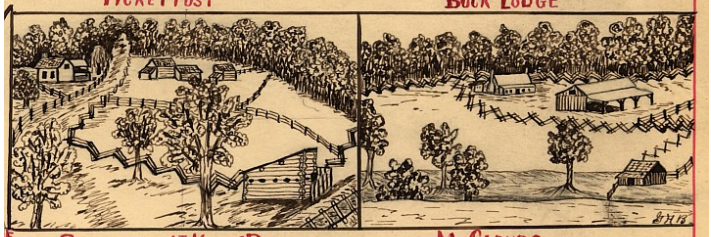
Some of the 129 Infantry Company E soldiers were killed by the railroad tunnels at Gallatin.

The Library of Congress has a map of the Gallatin Civil War battle-field in 1862 drawn by G.H. Blakeslee. This map shows the South Tunnel at Gallatin where some of the soldiers from Company E were killed.


MITCHELSVILLE
STATE LINE
Fight with Capt Jones 4th KY C.S.A.
RICHLAND
ROBAMORE
POTTS
CLENDENNING
FOUNTAIN HEAD
SMITH
GREENING
BUCK LODGE
SHY
BUCK CREEK
MAXWELL
TRAVIS
CH 3
WEMPLE
ASHRACK
SAM
KING
STUTERADE
S. TUNNEL
CUMBERLAND RANGE
Fight with Lieut Pettibone
Lieut Smith
Ft THOMAS
GALLATIN
From Mitchelsville
To
Gallatin - Sumner Co
TENN
1862

Picket Post

Buck Lodge

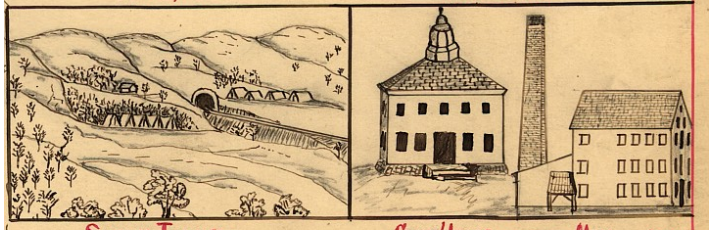


Stockade at Kings Bridge

McClouds

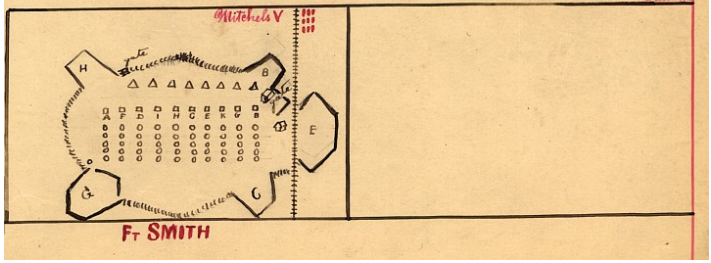
Hd Qrs

"Rodamore"



South Tunnel.

Court House ~~~ Mill



Ft Smith

CHAPTER 4

3rd Cavalry Company K

The second largest unit containing Fairbury area people was the 3rd Cavalry Company K. Approximately 90 men of the 301 Fairbury men who served in the Civil War were in Company K. So, Company K had 30% of the Fairbury people who fought in the Civil War.

The most thorough description of the service record of the 3rd Cavalry was found in the 1878 history book. Since this book was published just 13 years after the Civil War ended, it is assumed to be relatively accurate.

The service record from the 1878 history book is shown on the next page.

THIRD CAVALRY.

The Third Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., by Col. E. A. Carr, in August, 18161. The regiment moved to St. Louis, Mo., Sept.25th. Oct. 1st, moved up the Missouri River, to Jefferson City, and thence marched to Warsaw, arriving Oct. 11th. On 23d, marched toward Springfield, Mo., in Col. Carr's Brigade, Brig. Gen. Asboth's Division.

On Nov. 2d, Gen. Hunter took command of the army. Nov. 13th, the First and Second Battalions moved, with the army, on Rolla, Mo.. The Third Battalion, Maj. Ruggles commanding, remained with Sigel's Division, and was the last to leave Springfield. Arriving at Rolla Nov 19th, the regiment remained until Dec. 29th when it moved in the advance of Gen. Curtis' army, for the Southwest.

On Feb. 11th, the regiment, in Carr's Division moved to Marshfield; and on 13th, to near Springfield, where the Third Cavalry fought the first engagement and won the first victory of Curtis' campaign. On Feb. 14, 1862, occupied Springfield, Mo.. On the 15th, came up with Price's retreating army at Crane Creek, capturing some prisoners. On 18th, at Sugar Creek, Ark., the Third Battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy, On 20th, the Second Battalion marched to Cross Hollows, and, on March 5th, fell back to Pea Ridge. On the 6th, the First and Third Battalions marched with Col. Vandever's Brigade, from Huntsville, forty-eight miles. On the 7th, the First and Third Battalions in Dodge's Brigade, and the Second, in Vandever's were engaged all day, losing 10 killed and 40 wounded. March 19th moved to Keetsville, Lieut. Col. McCrillis and Maj. Hubbard arrived and went on duty. April 10th, arrived at Forsyth. On 29th, moved to West Plains; and on May 1st, started for Batesville, arriving on 3d.

On May 14th, 1862, moved to Little Red River. On 25th, in crossing White River, Capt. McClelland and 5 men were drowned. On June 4th, the regiment fell back to Fairview. On 7th, Capt. Sparks, with 66 men, was surrounded by 300 of the enemy's cavalry, and cut his way out, losing 4 wounded and 4 prisoners. Returned to Batesville on the 11th.

June 11th, marched to Jacksonport. July 5th, moved, with the army, for Helena, where it arrived on the 15th, and went into camp. During the stay at this point, detachments of the regiment were sent on scouts and expeditions to different places, including Capt Kirkbridge's raid to St. Francis River, and five companies with Gen. Hovey's raid to Grenada, Miss. Dec. 23d, 1862, six companies, B, C, D, H, I and L, Capt. Kirkbridge commanding, embarked for Vicksburg, under Major Gen. W. T. Sherman. Companies E and G were on duty with Gen. Carr, at St. Louis. Companies A, K, F, and M, Capt. Carnahan commanding, reported to Brig. Gen. Steele, at the mouth of the Yazoo River.

At Chickasaw Bayou, the regiment was detailed as pickets and escorts for Commanding Generals, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Vicksburg, Companies A, K, L, and M being the last to embark after the battle.

In the Spring of 1863, Col. McCrillis, with a battalion, moved to Memphis, leaving Company L as escort to Maj. Gen. McClernand; and Capt. Carnahan, with Companies A. G, K and E, with Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus and the Thirteenth Corps. This battalion took part in the battle of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg, Aug. 16, 1863, reporting to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, was assigned to Brig. Gen. Lee's Cavalry Division, and took part in the Western Louisiana campaign, and at Vermilionville, Opelousas, and Carrion Crow Bayou.

In December, 1864, Maj. O'Connor took command of the battalion, and it moved to Port Hudson, and thence to Memphis, Tenn., rejoining the regiment. The regiment had, meantime, participated in the battles of Tupelo, Okolona, and Guntown, Miss.

During the month of July, a huge portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans, under Maj. O'Connor, were stationed, as a garrison, at Germantown, Tenn.

In July, 1864, a portion of the regiment, Capt. Carrahan commanding, went on a scout through Western Kentucky. Aug, 21st, the regiment took part in repulsing Gen. N. B. Forrest, in his attack on Memphis. Aug. 24th, the non-veterans having been mustered out, the veterans were consolidated into a battalion of six companies. and Capt. Carnahan promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. On Sept. 27th, left Memphis. Crossed the Tennessee, at Clifton, and confronted Hood's army. Fell back, skirmishing, and took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. On Dec. 15th, in First Brigade, Fifth Division, Brig. Gen. Hatch commanding, was on the right of the army when it turned the enemy's left, and was first in the enemy's works. In January, 1865, the enemy having been driven across the Tennessee, the cavalry, under Gen. Wilson, camped at Gravelly Springs, Ala., and in February, moved to Eastport.

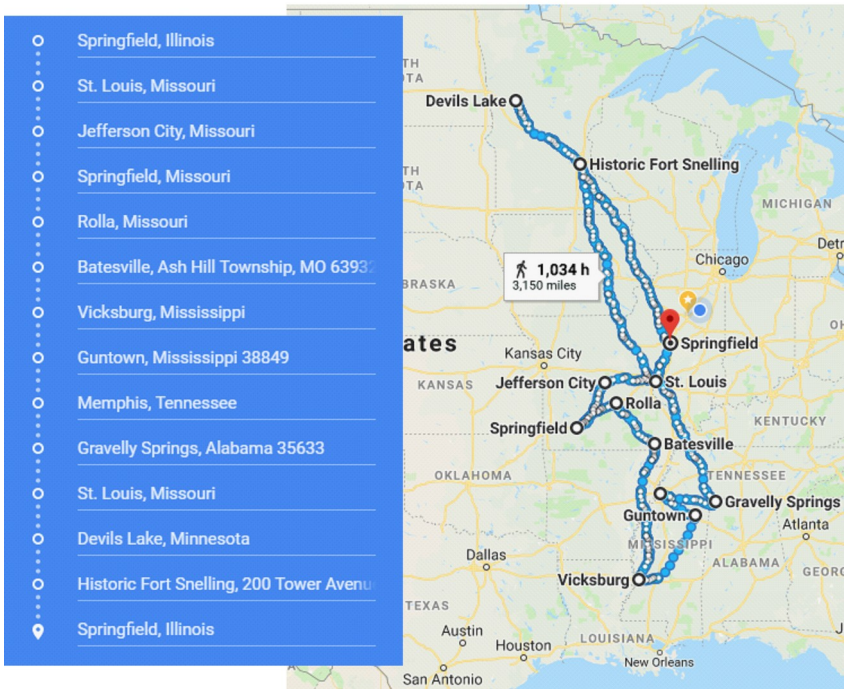
In May, moved to St. Louis, Mo.. and thence to St. Paul, Minn., reporting to Maj. Gen. Curtis. On July 4th, started on an Indian expedition, over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, north to the British lines, south and west to Devil's Lake and Fort Berthold, and returned to Fort Snelling Oct. 1st.

Arrived at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 13th, 1865, and was mustered out of service.

Travel Route of 3rd Cavalry Company K

This company had an unusual travel route during the Civil War. Near the end of the war, they were sent up to Minnesota. When the war ended, they traveled from Minnesota back to Springfield, Illinois, to muster out.

3rd Cavalry Company K Civil War Travel Route



Why Did the Illinois 3rd Cavalry Have to Go to Minnesota?

In 1862, a powder keg of discontent was growing with the Sioux Indians in Minnesota. Although the Sioux had signed many different treaties with the American government, each treaty was broken by the government. American traders would sell food and other goods to the Sioux on credit. The Sioux were slowly starving to death.

One of these treaties stipulated the Sioux would receive a cash pension from the federal government. Unfortunately, the cash never reached the Sioux. The money was either stolen by government agents, or the money was given to the traders. The traders told the Sioux the new cash just paid for their old credit charges, and therefore no new money was available to them.

On August 17, 1862, one young Dakota with a hunting party of three others killed five settlers while on a hunting expedition. That night a council of Dakota decided to attack settlements throughout the Minnesota River valley to try to drive white settlers from the area. This conflict became known as the Dakota War of 1862, or the Sioux Outbreak of 1862.

No accurate record exists of how many white total settlers were killed by the Sioux. President Lincoln in his 2nd annual address said no fewer than 800 men, women, and children were killed.

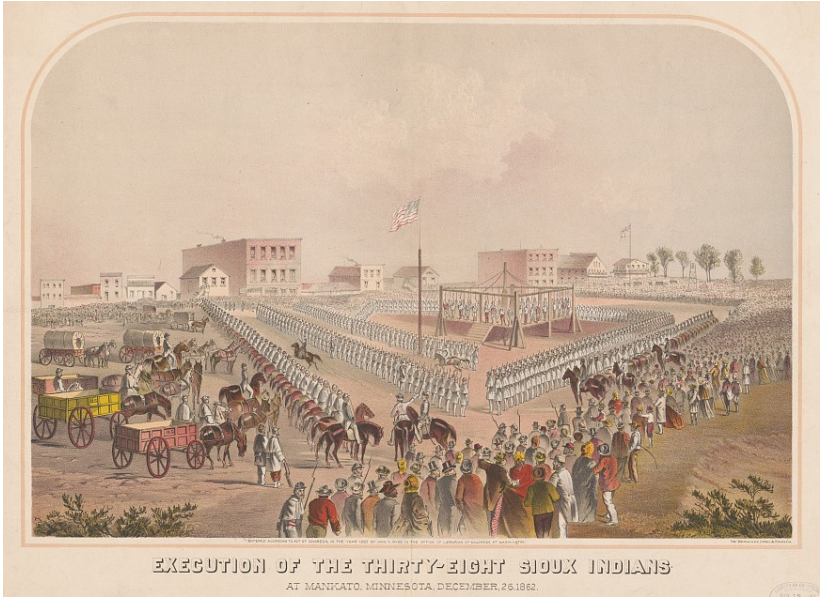
By December of 1862, the U.S. Army took more than 1,000 Dakota Indians as captives. These captives included women, children, elderly men, and warriors.

A total of 498 military trials were held. Many of the accused could not speak English. The accused also had no legal representation and trials lasted no more than five minutes each. The result of the military trials was that 300 Sioux were condemned to death.

At this point, President Lincoln intervened. He reviewed all 300 death sentence cases. Lincoln decided that only 38 men should be executed. He commuted the death sentences of the other 262 men.

A special gallows was constructed in Mankato, Minnesota. These special gallows allowed all 38 men to be hung at the same time.

On December 26, the day after Christmas in 1862, all 38 Dakota Indians were executed. This was the largest one-day mass execution ever carried out in American history.



Minnesota citizens were not happy with President Lincoln reducing the number of executions from 300 to only 38. Because of the atrocities committed by the Sioux, Minnesotans wanted all 300 men executed.

New laws were passed forcing all Native Americans to leave the state of Minnesota. Enforcement of the law took place in 1863.

Indian Troubles Continue After the 1862 War

John Campbell was a half-breed and his brother, Baptiste Campbell, was one of the 38 men hung in Mankato. He swore vengeance for his brother's death and he said he would burn down the city of Mankato in retaliation.

In May of 1865, Campbell murdered Andrew J. Jewett, his wife, his father, his mother, and a hired man named Charles Tyler. Campbell was captured and hung.

The killing of the Jewett family and other small uprisings prompted the U.S. Army to launch some expeditions in Minnesota to track down and kill the Sioux.

The American Civil War effectively ended on April 9, 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered his

Confederate troops to the Union's Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

The Fairbury men in Company K of the Illinois 3rd Cavalry must have been elated in early April when Lee surrendered to Grant. They likely assumed they would quickly be going home. Instead, Major General Curtiss gave orders for them to come to St. Louis. When they got to St. Louis, Company K found out they were being sent on an Indian expedition to Minnesota, 540 miles to the north. It can be assumed the Fairbury men were not happy to learn they were not going home.

We can track this expedition using old newspaper accounts from the Minnesota newspapers and the Chicago Tribune.

June 14, 1865, Winona, Minnesota, newspaper

> The Third Cavalry regiment passed up river on Monday night last on the steamers Savanua and Victor. There were ordered to this state by General Curtiss to be used in preventing further Indian depredations. They are veterans in the service, number over 900 men, and have a corresponding number of horses.

June 17, 1865, Winona newspaper

> The Third Illinois Cavalry arrived at St. Paul on Wednesday, and on the same day, under the influence of intoxicating drinks, members of the organizations committed a number of outrageous acts.

These men were probably not happy about being sent on an Indian expedition versus being discharged and sent home, so it is not surprising they “drowned their sorrow” by getting drunk in St. Paul.

June 21, 1865, Chicago Tribune

> The Press, of this city, publishes a letter from its correspondent with Sully's Indian expedition, who writes that two expeditions are now in contemplation. The first will be almost wholly composed of cavalry and will follow the Upper Mississippi to Fort Rice, and then march to Devil's Lake via Mission du Chein. I telegraphed you some time since that there was a large force of Indians at Devil's Lake, which statement was copied and scouted at by many of our State journals. My report was based on positive information, as is now proven by the movement of this expedition to attack them. It is not absolutely determined, but it is expected that the 3d Illinois cavalry will be sent to Devil's Lake.
>
> The design of the other expedition is to build a fort on Powder River, and open a new road to Montana. It will cross the Missouri at Fort Pierre, march to Powder River, and return to Omaha in the fall. The correspondent I have named announces two large emigrant trains already on their way to Montana.

Illinois Solders in Court

> The Court House has been filled today by spectators listening to the preliminary examination of two Illinois soldiers, members of the 3d Illinois Cavalry, who committed the recent highway robbery near this city. The evidence shows that they were dare-devil experts. Robert Paul and James Hepburn were committed for robbing a German, and John Brown (not the old martyr) was committed for the robbery of Mr. Hoag, of Minneapolis. The officers and a large majority of the regiment feel deeply mortified at the conduct of these men. They probably will not very heavily dealt with.

A review of Civil War veteran records found that none of these three gentlemen were from Fairbury.

June 29, 1865, Winona

> The Pioneer says the 3d Illinois cavalry now being paid off at Fort Snelling, are now taking "French leave," by the dozen. Some seventy have skedaddled.

“French leave” is a slang term from that era meaning desertion from their military duties.

July 13, 1865, St. Cloud Democrat newspaper

> The Third Illinois Cavalry are getting ready for an expedition to the frontier. They expect to leave this week, and will be absent for at least three months. Their exact destination is yet unknown.
>
> A soldier of the Third Illinois attempted to swim the Minnesota river, it is supposed

with the intention to desert, and was drowned in the attempt. His body was found some distance below. He had placed his money in his hat, and strapped his clothes on his back. We did not ascertain his name.

July 27, 1865, Winona

General Sully's expedition was still at Fort Sully on the 4th, but intended moving on the following day towards Fort Rice, at which point the hostile Sioux are reported to be concentrated. The 3d Illinois cavalry, now encamped a few miles from Fort Ridgely, will leave for Devil's Lake during the present week.

August 12, 1865, Chicago Tribune

The 3d Illinois cavalry had at last accounts, July 24, reached Redwood, Minn., on their march into the Indian country, and were expecting to reach Devil's Lake in twenty days. Many of the boys were pre-empting lands with a view to locating after their discharge from service. Indians were scarce, but wolves, badgers, deer, and wild geese were more or less plentiful, and sixty miles further would bring them within the buffalo and elk ranges.

September 7, 1865, Chicago Tribune

There is to be no Indian war after all, and the inhabitants of our frontier settlements do not attempt to conceal their anger and

disgust. The Indians, seeing themselves threatened with adequate force, are everywhere suing for peace, and are being gratified with new treaties. Thus we are now holding a great council with some thirty tribes at Fort Smith, Ark., and commissioners are on the way to Dacotah for treaty-making with the Sioux. Whole brigades that marched out to the plains, a few weeks since, are marching back again—all but the 3d Illinois Cavalry, which at last accounts had advanced so far on a warm trail after the Sioux, and was following so rapidly, that special couriers from Yancton found themselves unable to catch up.

Major General John B. Sanborn, commanding at Fort Riley, has made an agreement of peace with the Apache, Comanche, and Kiowa tribes of the upper Arkansas, and the Arapahoes now south of that river, to continue until a more formal treaty-making convention shall be held, October 4th. It is more probably that General Conner's great expedition from Fort Larimore will result in a treaty, if it has not already resulted, without bloodshed. Then when the troops are withdrawn, we may look out for more acts of butchery on the part of the "reconstructed" redskins. The Indian campaign of the present summer has cost not less than twelve millions, and has amounted to nothing.

September 28, 1865, Chicago Tribune

An order promulgated from the War Office yesterday musters out the 3d Illinois Cavalry.

September 28, 1865, St. Cloud Democrat

> The Third Illinois Cavalry Col. Coruhan and Third Minn. Battery, Cap. Jones, passed through this place yesterday, on their way to Fort Snelling, to be mustered out of service. They number in all about 900 men. Their transportation consists of about 100 wagons; this is a part of the expedition against the Indians, that went out by the way of Fort Ridgely and the Missouri river, to Devil's Lake, and returned by the way of Fort Abercrombie.

September 29, 1865, Chicago Tribune

> The Third Illinois Cavalry is on its way down from Fort Abercrombie, and will be mustered out and sent home in about three weeks.

October 3, 1865, Winona

> The Third Illinois cavalry were expected to arrive at Fort Snelling on Saturday evening, says the Pioneer, on their return from the expedition to Devil's Lake. They have had quite a long ride since leaving here last June, a detachment of them having been as far as Fort Berthold, on the Missouri river, 225 miles beyond Devil's Lake, to which later point the whole regiment went. It is unfortunate that Col. Carnahan did not succeed in striking a camp of savages on his

> expedition, as the veteran cavalrymen of his regiment would have made short work of them.

October 12, 1865 Chicago Tribune

The 3d Illinois cavalry left [St. Paul, Minnesota] on the Keokuk this noon for Springfield via La Cross.

October 16, 1865, Chicago Tribune

The 3d regiment Illinois cavalry arrived in this city early this morning and were sent to Camp Butler to await the arrival of the paymaster.

Le Baron's 1878 Livingston County History Book

The newspaper accounts above give a similar story from the 1878 titled A History of Livingston County by William LeBaron.

> In May of 1865, the Illinois 3rd Cavalry, including Company K from Fairbury, Illinois, was directed to travel from Eastport, Alabama, to St. Louis. They were then sent to St. Paul, Minnesota, reporting to Major General Curtis. On July 4, 1865, they started on an Indian expedition, over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota-north to the British lines, south and west to Devil's Lake and Fort Berthold, and returned to Fort Snelling on October 1, 1865. They arrived at Springfield, Illinois, Oct. 13, 1865, and were mustered out of service.

Instead of being released from military service when the Civil War ended in April of 1865, the Fairbury men in Company K marched and rode 1,188 miles into Minnesota and North Dakota. This unit did not have any major encounters with any Native Americans. They were finally mustered out of the military in October of 1865.

Chapter 5

Fairbury People Who Gave Their Lives in Service of Their Country in the Civil War

Austin, Robert L., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died March 16, 1863, at Gallatin, TN of disease.

Bailey, James C., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died May 1, 1863, at Gallatin, TN.

Baker, Samuel, Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry Company K. He died of small pox January 25, 1863, at Young's Point, LA.

Bennington, John, Livingston County, Illinois. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry Company K. He died March 11, 1862. He drowned while crossing the White River at Batesville, Arkansas.

Bullman, Horatio S., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died July 20, 1864 at Peach Tree Creek, GA.

Burdick, James H., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died December 18, 1862, at Bowling Green, KY.

Chase, William, Fairburgh, Illinois. He was a Private in the 71st IL US Infantry Company D. He died at Mound City General Hospital September 11, 1862.

Clawson, Thomas, Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Sergeant in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died February 4, 1863, at Gallatin, TN.

Cox, John S., Livingston County, Illinois. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry. He died of disease January 1862 at Rolla, Missouri.

Crosby, George, Livingston County, Illinois. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry. He died of dropsey February 1, 1863, on a hospital boat.

Cumpton, John, Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Sergeant in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died October 23, 1862, Louisville, KY.

Darnall, John M., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died March 10, 1863, in the South Tunnel at Gallatin, TN.

Darnell, James T., is mentioned in his father's biography in the 1878 history book.

HENRY DARNALL, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Fairbury; born near the Fort at Boonsborough, in Madison County, Ky., July 22, 1808, where he resided until the Fall of 1849, then removed to Illinois, locating in Indian Grove Tp., this county; owns 120 acres of land, valued at $5,000. He has served as Justice of the Peace four years, and School Director seven years. Married in March, 1834, to Polly M. Powell, who was born in Madison Co., Ky.; twelve children by this union, ten living—Alvira M. (wife of J. Hildreth), Martha A. (wife of Geo. W. Moore), Rebecca (wife of F. Rockfeller), Emeline (wife of J. W. Darnall), Celie C. (wife of B. Rayburn), Volentine B., Sarah A. (wife of Wm. Cooms), Rachel (wife of C. Morris), Keziah (widow of L. Rayburn) and Eady O.; lost two—Hannah, died Sept. 23, 1840, James T. enlisted in Co. K. 26th Illinois Infantry, and died while in the service March 10, 1862.

A search of the State of Illinois database finds a James F. Darnell in the 26th Infantry Company K. He is listed with a home town of Armington, in Tazewell County. He died March 10, 1862, of pneumonia in a hospital at St. Louis, Missouri.

Desmond, William F., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died July 11, 1864, while on picket duty.

Dixon, Robert, Livingston County, Illinois. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry. He was killed by a blow received by the hand of John Dorsey Co. E. at Memphis, TN, August 12, 1864.

Gilpin, Thomas J., Avoca Township. He was a Private in the 53rd IL US Infantry Company G. He died Feb 22, 1865 in hospital at Tunnel Hill, Ga.

Hanselman, Christopher, Livingston County, Illinois. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry. He died of chronic diarrhea August 27, 1863, at New Orleans, LA.

Heartman, William, Livingston County, Illinois. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry. He was killed August 21, 1864, in skirmish near Memphis, TN.

Hay, Henry, Avoca Township. He was a Corporal in the 3rd IL US Cavalry. He died August 13, 1862, of chronic diarrhea at Camp Stark, MO.

Irvin, Jesse, Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died August 13, 1864, in the fortification at Atlanta, GA.

John, Lockwood, Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died February 9, 1863, at Gallatin, TN.

Johnson, Abram O., Livingston County, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died of wounds received in action near Morganza Bend, LA, March 31, 1864.

Kirby, James, Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Corporal in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died March 18, 1865, disabled.

Maston, Harvey, Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died February 12, 1863 at Gallatin, TN.

McDowell, James M., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Infantry Company K. He died September 13, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas.

McKee, Mathew, Indian Grove Township. He was a Private in the 44th IL US Infantry Company C. He died May 30, 1865 of disease.

Moore, William F., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died May 12, 1863, at Gallatin, TN.

Phillips, John R., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Corporal in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died August 8, 1862, at Tullahoma, TN. He is mentioned in his father's biography in the 1878 history book.

ANDREW B. PHILIPS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Fairbury; born in Overton Co., Tenn., Nov. 17, 1806; removed to Illinois in the Spring of 1830, stopping in Fayette Co. till March, 1832; then removed to Indian Grove Tp., this county; there were two other families in the township, who came the year before, but left when the Black Hawk war broke out, and did not return. His son, John R., who was born on the 9th of the following May, was the first white child born in Livingston Co. Owns 210 acres of land, valued at $6,300. Served as Deputy Sheriff in 1850, and Constable some fourteen years. Married in 1827 to Miss Lydia Raney, who was born in Overton Co., Tenn., Nov. 15, 1806; nine children by this union, five living—Elizabeth A. (wife of Thomas Davis), William G., James S., Andrew J. and Nancy S.; lost four—Zurilda J., died May 18, 1841; Leah D., Dec. 15, 1842; Pulina S., March 4, 1865; John R., who enlisted in the 129th I. V. I., died while in the army, at Tullahoma, Tenn., March 17, 1865.

Pratt, Charles A., Livingston County, Illinois. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry. He died of small pox January 29, 1863, at Young's Point, LA.

Putnam, George, Belle Prairie, Illinois. He was a Private in the 53rd IL US Infantry. He was a substitute for William S. Cooper, but never joined the company. See Henry Putnam below.

Putnam, Henry, Belle Prairie, Illinois. He was a Private in the 31st IL US Infantry. He was a substitute for George B. McCullough Belle Prairie, Livingston, County, Ill., but never reported. This man appears on the rolls of Company F, 31 ILL INF.

According to the State of Illinois web site, brothers George and Henry were both supposed to be substitutes for other men, but neither one actually reported for duty.

Their father has a biography in the 1878 history book.

AARON PUTNAM, Sr., farmer, Sec. 15; P.O. Potosi; born near Plattsburg, N.Y., March 26, 1820; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1854, locating in Kendall, Kendall Co., and three years later removed to this county; came to Belle Prairie Township in 1863; owns 272 acres of land valued at $10,000. Married, in 1842, to Sarah Tinney, who was born in Luzerne, N.Y., in 1823; twelve children by this union, eight living--Almira B. (wife of M. Popejoy), born Sept. 25, 1843; Aaron Jr., Aug. 23, 1848; Josephine (wife of E. Clawson), March 7, 1856; Eliza (wife of Joseph Hardway), Oct. 1851; John, Feb. 24, 1858; Asa, Dec. 1, 1860; Louisa, Sept. 26, 1863; Isabelle, Aug. 15, 1868; lost four--Henry, born 1845, died in the army, date of death not

known; George, born in 1847, died in the army in 1865; Mary, born in 1856, died in 1861; Laura, born in 1866, died in 1871.

Since the 1878 history book is a fairly reliable source of historical information, the author assumes both brothers were killed while they were in the process of reporting for duty. A check of the Fairbury Graceland Cemetery and the Cooper Cemetery found no graves for either brother.

The father's obituary appeared in the December 18, 1908 Fairbury Blade newspaper. It reports that both Henry and George are dead.

city a few years ago.

Aaron Putnam.

After nearly 89 years of activity in the work of this world, and nearly as long a service in the church which fits for the work of the next, Aaron Putnam, one of our oldest residents, passed away at his home on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, at 10:30 o'clock. Sick but one week, having taken a severe cold, he passed away with but little pain when his weakened body at last gave up the fight.

Mr. Putnam was born at Albany, N. Y., March 26, 1820. In 1841 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Tinny at Glen Falls, N. Y. Twelve children were born to this union, seven of whom are still living — Elmira Popejoy, Cropsey; Aaron Putnam, Jr., of Granada, Mo.; Eliza Hardway, West Brooklyn, Ill.; Josephine Clawson, Troy, Ohio; John S. Putnam, Cropsey; Asa Putnam of our own city and Isabel McDougall, Ashton, Ill. The deceased are Henry, George, Mary, Laura and Louise. There are 41 grandchildren. Sarah, his wife, died Aug. 26, 1898. He was married to Mrs. Anna Walters, who survives him, in 1899.

Grandpa Putnam, as everybody called him, has been a staunch supporter of the Baptist church of our city, having been one of its faithful deacons for years.

The remains were taken to Cropsey cemetery for interment after the funeral services at the Baptist church at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, Dec. 17th, Rev. C. S. Burns officiating.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Aaron Putnam and the other members of the family wish to thank their many friends who so kindly assisted them in their hour of bereavement.

Stoddard, Simeon A., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died July 20, 1864, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.

Straight, Alonzo, Fairbury, Illinois. He is listed as a casualty of the Civil war in his father's biography in the 1878 history book.

A. P. STRAIGHT, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Fairbury; was born in Washington Co., N. Y, on the 12th of January, 1803; when he was quite young his father removed to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he resided about twenty years, and then removed to Chautauqua Co., in the same State. Mr. Straight was married in Chautauqua Co. in July, 1824, to Miss Philena Simmons, of that county; she was born in July, 1803. In 1857, Mr. Straight came to Livingston Co. and settled near Fairbury; he removed to his farm on Sec. 28 in the Spring of 1877, where he owns 170 acres of land, valued at $50 an acre; he also owns forty acres on Sec. 34, and a dwelling and several lots in Fairbury. He has seven children living—Emily (now Mrs. N. C. Johnson, of Kent Co., Mich.), Mary (now Mrs. James H. Odell, of Indian Grove Tp.), Levi (now a resident of Fairbury), David (an attorney at law in Fowler, Ind.), Rufus (a farmer living in Indian Grove Tp.), J. William (an attorney at law in Bloomington, Ill.) and Caroline (wife of S. S. Rogers, of the Fairbury House, Fairbury); two sons—Alonzo and Leander—were killed in the army.

He was not a member of the 129th Infantry, and can not be found in the State of Illinois database. Using the Dominy Memorial Library's web site, it shows an Alonza Alexander Straight who died September 3, 1862, and is buried in the old, old cemetery.

Straight, Milton, Fairbury, Illinois. He was not a member of the 129th Infantry, and can not be found in the State of Illinois database. He was listed on the May 30, 1886, Memorial Day program. On that program, it says he served in the 3rd Ohio Cavalry.

Using the Dominy Memorial Library web site, it shows a Milton Straight, with no death date. He is buried in the old, old Cemetery.

A search of the Ohio Genealogical Society's web site shows that a Milton Straight served in Company CA of the 3rd Regiment of the Ohio Cavalry. No death date is available from that web site.

Straight, Leander L., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga. He is buried in Fairbury's Graceland cemetery in the old, old, portion of the cemetery.

Tanner, Boyd P., Fairbury, Illinois. He was a Private in the 129th IL US Infantry Company E. He died January 18, 1863, at Fountain Head, TN.

Tucker, Moses B., Avoca Township. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry Company K. He died May 28, 1863, at Memphis, TN. Died of chronic diarrhea.

Veatch, Rufus R., Avoca Township. He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry Company K. He died January 24, 1863, at Young's Point, LA. Died of apoplexy.

Weider, Michael, Avoca Township. . He was a Private in the 3rd IL US Cavalry Company K. He died of typhoid fever February 15, 1863, at Young's Point, LA.

Wilson, Nathaniel W., Fairbury, Illinois. He was not a member of the 129th Infantry, and can not be found in the State of Illinois database. He was listed on the May 30, 1886, Memorial Day program. On that program, his unit and date of death are unknown.

Using the Dominy Memorial Library web site, it shows a Nathaniel W. Wilson died on December 23, 1864. He is buried in the old, old Cemetery, Section 59.

CHAPTER 6

Individual Service Records of Fairbury People Who Served in the Civil War

ACHER, GEORGE W, PVT, G, 16 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ACKER, DAVID, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ADAMS, ALONZO, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ADAMS, DRURY, SGT, H, 3 IL US CAV CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ANDERSON, F M, PVT, C, 39 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ANDERSON, SAMUEL S, PVT, C, 129 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ARCHER, GEORGE, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ATCHINSON, JESSE, PVT, F, 28 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

AYERS, JAMES T, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL. ON DETACHED

DUTY WITH A VIEW TO APPOINTMENT IN US COLORED TROOPS.

BAIRD, CYRUS N, CPT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BAIRD, JESSE W, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BAKER, MEEDE, CPL, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

BAKER, NICHOLAS, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

BAKER, THOMAS F, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BANTA, GEORGE, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BARGER, NATHANIEL, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BARRACK, ROBERT H, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BASTIAN, ROBERT, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

BEVIS, JOHN, PVT, 13 US INF, BELLE PRAIRIE.

BLACKBURN, JOHN F1 ,LT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BLISS, IRVIN E, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BLUE, JOHN L, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BOWEN, GARRISON, CPL, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BRANNAN, JAMES, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BRIGHT, JAMES A, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BROOK, MATTHEW M, PVT, G, 33 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

BROWNSON, GIBSON B, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

Mr. Brownson's biography appeared in the 1878 history book.

GIBSON B. BROWNSON (Brownson & Ferguson), contractors and builders, Fairbury; born in Bradford Co., Penn., July 3, 1832; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1856, locating in Avoca Tp., this county; came to Fairbury, his present home, in 1858. Enlisted in the 3d Ill. Cav. in September, 1861; transferred to the Mississippi Marine Brigade in January, 1863, mustered out in 1864. Married in March, 1868, to Miss Susan M. Ormsby; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn.' one child--Allie R. Mr. B. is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M. Owns city

property valued at $1,500; has been engaged in his present business twenty-nine years.

BRUCE, HARRISON L., 1LT, A, 3 IL US CAV, CHATHAM, SANGAMON CO., IL.

His biography appears in the 1878 history book.

HARRISON L. BRUCE, insurance and real estate, Fairbury; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1835, where he resided until 1855, then removing to Illinois, locating in Bureau County; came to Livingston County in 1856, locating near Dwight and engaged in farming; removed to Sangamon County, this State, in 1858. Enlisted in the 3d Ill. Cav. in August, 1861, and served until near the close of the war; commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1863, and promoted First Lieutenant same year. Located at Fairbury, his present home in the Spring of 1865. Has served as member of the Town Board two terms, Corporation Clerk one term. Married in 1865 to Miss Sarah L. Thornton, who was born in Sangamon Co., Ill.; three children by this union, two living—Hattie M. and Lucy S.; William H. died in 1866. Mr. Bruce is Secretary of the Fairbury Agricultural Board.

BUNELL, WILLIAM, PVT, G, 33 IL US INF,
FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CABLES, STEPHEN A, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF,
FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CANNON, JOHN, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF,
FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CANNON, JOHN F, PVT, F, 138 IL US INF,
FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CANNON, TURNER H, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF,
FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CARLTON, JOHN F, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF,
FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CARPENTER, ADAM, PVT, F, 33 IL US INF,
AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CARPENTER, DAVID, PVT, F, 33 IL US INF,
AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CARRIER, PETER, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV,
FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CASWELL, CHARLES D, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV,
FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CHAMBERS, ROBERT, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV,
LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

CHAMPLIN, LEWIS C, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF,
FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CHAPMAN, JOSEPH, PVT, D, 6 IL US CAV, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CLARK, DANIEL P, CPL, M, 9 IL US CAV, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CLARK, LEWIS, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

CLARY, PUTSEY, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

COCHLIN, DAVID, PVT, H, 39 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CONCAMERON, THOMAS, MUS, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CONN, JAMES, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CONOR, ISAIAH, PVT, G, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

COON, CHARLES H, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .WOUNDED AT NEW HOPE CHURCH GA MAY 27, 1864.

COOPER, W S, PVT, C, 39 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

COSTELLO, KARAN, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

COX, JOSHUA T, PVT, 161 OH US INF, OHIO.

Mr. Cox lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

JOSHUA T. COX is known as the proprietor of the beautiful farm on section 10, which comprises 160 acres and is finely adapted to stock-raising, to which it is largely devoted.

Mr. Cox deals largely in high-grade cattle and first-class general purpose horses, including several brood mares of fine blood. He located in Belle Prairie Township eleven years ago and was at once recognized as a valued addition to the community.

He is what may be properly termed a self-made man as he started out in life when a lad but fifteen years of age and has since "paddled his own canoe."

His first venture was as a soldier in the Union army, enlisting in the 161st Ohio Infantry, and was accepted, notwithstanding his youth. He served over a year and met the enemy in several important battles. He fortunately escaped wounds and sickness, and received his honorable discharge in 1864.

Mr. Cox was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Aug. 2.5, 1845, and is the son of Joshua and Editha (Bell) Cox, natives of Maryland. The father died in Harrison County, when our subject was a young child. He had never been of robust constitution, and although remaining upon the farm and superintending its operations, was able to do but little manual labor, consumption having fastened upon him, which claimed him for a victim when about forty-eight years of age. The mother continued a resident of the Buckeye State, and died there in May 1, 1885, at an

advanced age; both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children, nine in number, were named respectively: William E., Elizabeth, Rebecca, .James. John, Ebenezer, George, Joshua T. and Sarah.

After leaving the army, Mr. Cox returned to his old home in Ohio, where he was variously employed, and finally appointed cashier of the Tuscarawas Valley Bank at New Comerstown, which position he occupied about five years.

He came to Illinois in 1876, locating first on a farm near Fairbury, where he carried on agriculture until accumulating means with which to purchase his present homestead.

He was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Thompson, Jan. 25, 1883. Mrs. Cox is of English birth and parentage, beginning life in Huntingdonshire, April 19, 1863. Her parents, Charles and Emma (Hillson) Thompson, immigrated to the United States in 1873, and located in Minonk, Ill., where the mother died nine years later, in December, 1882. Mr. Thompson is still living and a resident of Washburn, Woodford County, where he carries on butchering. The parental family included twelve children, namely: Sarah A., Alberta, James, George W., Sarah, Charles E., Polly, John, Emma, Lizzie, Florence and Ella. Sarah A., Alberta and Polly are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox have two sons—Charles D. and Amos F. In addition to his farming and stock operations Mr. Cox in the year 1887 interested himself in a steam thresher of the J. I. Case pattern, which he has operated to good advantage, in thirty days turning out 60,000 bushels of oats. It may readily be surmised from the foregoing that he is unusually wide-awake and enterprising, and is never so contented as when busily employed. He takes a lively interest in what is going on around him, and politically is a true-blue Republican.

CRABB, BENJAMIN F, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CRABB, CHARLES, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CRABB, JOSEPH D, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CRAIG, JOSEPH L, PVT, D, 6 IL US CAV, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CROPSEY, ANDREW J, MAJ, HQ, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CROUCH, THOMAS A, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CRULL, JAMES L, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CURTIS, JOHN, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DESERTED DEC 30, 1862 AT MITCHELLVILLE TENN.

DARNALL, NICHOLAS H, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DISCHARGED MAR 30, 1863 AT SOUTH TUNNELL TENN FOR DISABILITY.

DAVIS, JAMES E, PVT, E, 14 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL. ONE GUN & EQUIPMENTS RETAINED $6.00.

DAVIS, PETER, PVT, 3 IL US CAV CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

DAVIS, THOMAS, SGT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

DELONG, GIPSON, BUG, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

DODSON, EMEZIAH, PVT, F, 97 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

DOHME, EDWIN, PVT, 2 MO US CAV, AVOCA, IL.

DRAGOO, ISAAC, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

DRAKE, JASPER N, PVT, C, 39 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

DREW, THOMAS, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

DUNNIGAN, JOHN, PVT, E, 47 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DESERTED MAR 6, 1865 AT CAMP BUTLER ILL.

DYER, MYRON J., PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL. DESERTED DECEMBER 23, 1862, AT HELENA, ARKANSAS.

EAGAN, J MICHAEL, PVT, G, 53 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

EAGAN, MICHAEL J, PVT, K, 53 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

EARNHART, JAMES F, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

EARNHART, JOHN F, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .WOUNDED AT NEW HOPE CHURCH GA MAY 27, 1864.

EASTON, ALEXANDER, PVT, D, 14 PA US CAV, PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Easton lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

ALEXANDER EASTON is a farmer by calling, but is at present engaged in the livery business as a member of the firm of Easton & Westervelt, of Fairbury. He comes of genuine old Scotch parentage, both his father and mother having been born in "Bonnie Scotland."

The parents were Robert and Mary (Spence) Easton. the former of whom was born in 1812, and the latter in 1815. Robert Easton was a miner by trade and followed the same occupation after coming to the United States. Upon his arrival in this country he took up his residence in Maryland and after an active and busy life of some years in that State, he moved to Pennsylvania, where he lived and labored at his trade, respected for his uprightness and honorable dealings with his fellowmen, until his death in 1881. He was a consistent Christian, and held fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His good wife survived him, and is living in Fairbury. The union of Robert Easton and Mary Spence was blessed by the birth of ten children, six of whom are with their father in "that

home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The children were named as follows: Robert, Sarah, Margaret, Sarah (2d), Margaret (2d), Adam, Alexander, Ellen, Agnes and Archibald. Those living are Alexander, Ellen, Agnes and Robert.

The subject of this sketch was born near Lonaconing, Alleghany Co., Md., Sept. 2, 1844, and lived with his parents in that State until their removal to Allegheny County, Pa., when he accompanied them there. There he continued to reside until rebel shot and shell were thundered against Sumter, and President Lincoln called for brave hearts and strong arms to defend our country's flag.

Although but seventeen years old, young Easton resolved to give his life, if necessary, for the preservation of the Union.

Accordingly in 1861 he enlisted in Company D, 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, as a private, and was mustered into the service at Pittsburgh. He participated in the second and third battles of Winchester, the battles of Rocky Gap, Va., Fisher's Hill, Gettysburg, Martinsburg, Bunker Hill, Cedar Creek, Cross Keys, Lewisburg, Va., and many minor engagements. He also participated in the Salem raid, which was one of the most destructive of the war.

In 1863, after the battle of Winchester, Private Easton was promoted Corporal, and a year later was promoted Orderly, and served on Gen. Averill's staff. Mr. Easton received two wounds at the battle of Cedar Creek, one of which was in the hand, and the other on the leg, between the knee and ankle. He was also taken prisoner during that engagement, and for 5 months suffered all the horrors of rebel prisons. He was first confined in that most foul of Southern dens, Libby, of Richmond, and later sent to Salisbury, N. C, where he remained until the spring. Mr. Easton, after receiving his honorable discharge from the

army, went to Virginia, where his parents were then living, and remained about three years, during the time being variously engaged, and in 1869 he came to this County. In l883 our subject purchased a fine farm of eighty acres. located on section 18 Indian Grove Township. The place has a good residence and orchard upon it, and every acre is under an advanced state of cultivation. Mr. Easton lived on this farm until November, 1886, when he rented it and moved into Fairbury, engaging in the livery business with J. L. Westervelt, which business relation still exists.

On the 5th of June, 1879. Mr. Easton was united in marriage with Miss Jennie T., daughter of Dr. Amos M. and Melissa (Kinney) Johnson. The result of this union has been three children, whose record is as follows: Oscar A. was born March 2, 1880; Harvey L., May 4, 1884; Percy D., Jan. 27, 1887.

Since his advent into Illinois Mr. Easton has been successful in his business ventures, and has been able to surround himself and family with many of the comforts of life. In his political affiliations Mr. Easton is in harmony with the Republican party, and he gives to the men and measures of that party a hearty and cordial support.

EATON, GEORGE, PVT, 17 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGTON CO, IL.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ELLIOTT, JESSE, SGT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ELLIOTT, JESSE T, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ENGLERT, HIRAM W, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DISCHARGED MAR 16, 1863 AT SOUTH TUNNELL TENN FOR DISABILITY.

ENGLERT, URIAH S, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

FELKEY, MARION C, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

FILLEY, ABEL F, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

FINEGAN, ARTHUR, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

FITCH, BENJAMIN F1 ,LT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

FITCH, BENJAMIN F2 ,LT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

FITZGERALD, ELHANAN, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DESERTED DEC 30, 1862 AT LOUISVILLE KY.

FITZGERALD, JAMES E, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

FOGLEMAN, FREDRICK, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

FRALEY, FREDERICKE, PVT, C, 31 IL US INF, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL. SUB FOR CLARK B ALFERD.

FRANCIS, JOSEPH, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

FRAZIER, ALEXANDER, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

GARNER, MOSES, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

GILMAN, EDWIN M, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

GOULD, JULIUS F, SGT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

GRAVES, HORACE, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

GREENBAUM, SAMUEL, PVT, D, 39 IL US INF, CHICAGO, IL.

Samuel Greenbaum lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appears in the 1888 history book.

SAMUEL M. GREENBAUM. Among the citizens of Livingston County now resident are many who have witnessed a marvelous change from its wild primitive condition of unsubdued prairie to its present high state of cultivation.

Among them is the subject of this sketch, although yet a young man. Mr. Greenbaum has ridden over the unobstructed prairies, with his compass on his saddle-horn for a guide, gathering up cattle which roamed at will.

Mr. Greenbaum was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Sept. 18, 1842. His parents were Moses and Sarah (Neumann) Greenbaum. The father was a drover, and with his family, save the subject of this sketch, who came in 1856, came to this county in 1861, locating in Pontiac. His death took place in Chicago, in June, two years thereafter. There were in all six children in the family, one of whom, Jacob, died during infancy in Germany. The others are J. M., engaged in the cattle business in Chicago; Henry, a banker at Pontiac; Jeanette, wife of Isaac Freeman, of Chicago; Rebecca, wife of Louis Levy, also of Chicago, and Samuel M., our subject.

In 1856 Samuel M. Greenbaum came to this country, landing at Baltimore: thence to Chicago, thence to Lexington, and to Pontiac in 1857, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when, full of patriotism and love of his adopted country, he enlisted in Company C, 39th Illinois Infantry, Sept. 11, 1861, and was

mustered in October 12th of the same year at Benton Barracks, Mo.

Thence his regiment was sent to Baltimore, where its members served under old Jimmy Shields. In 1862 they participated in McClellan's memorable peninsular campaign. Following the route of this regiment, we find it doing patrol duty along the B. & O R. R. The regiment divided Companies A, B, C and F at Alpine Station, Va., Company E, at Sir John's Run, Company G at Great Cacapon, and Companies D, K and I at Bath, Va.

Jan. 2, 1862, Stonewall Jackson attacked the forces at Bath, were held in check until Jan. 4, when they were forced to cross the Potomac (wading it.) Jan. 11, 1862, they marched to Cumberland, Md., forty miles; January 17 were ordered to New Creek, guarding railroads; March 23 participated in the battle of Winchester, and pursued the enemy to Strasburg. To them was given the responsible task of holding the White House and Columbian bridges spanning the Shenandoah River. In May they were sent to reinforce Gen. Banks, and in June to Mc-McClellan's army. We find them at Harrison's Landing June 8, and Malvern Hill July 3, participating in skirmishes at Black Water, Zenii and Franklin, then sailing with the Foster expedition against Charleston, reaching Hilton Head February 1; on April 5 witnessing the bombardment of Ft. Sumter, and engaged in the siege and capture of Morris Island July 11.

To them belongs the honor of being the first regiment to enter Ft. Wagner. In January, 1864, the 39th Illinois re-enlisted as veterans, and in the summer following engaged in Butler's Bermuda Hundreds campaign. At Drury's Bluff, May 16, they sustained a loss of 15 killed, 72 wounded, 52 missing; at Wire Bottom Church, May 20, 23 killed, 130 wounded, and 13 missing; at Deep Run, August 16, 26 killed, 77 wounded, 8 missing. The 24th Army Corps, to which the 39th was attached, broke camp on the north side of James River and went to Hatches' Run, on the

extreme of the Army of the Potomac, broke the rebel lines there, and the following day stormed the works, or rather the key to Petersburg, and took the same. The 39th Illinois was in the advance in this bloody work. It was in the advance upon Richmond at Chapin's Farm, and at Darbytown, where they sustained a loss of 15 killed, 57 wounded and 8 missing. It followed up Lee to his surrender at Appomattox Court House. Mr. Greenbaum was not at all times with his regiment, having been detailed as a musician. When orders were issued disbanding regimental bands, his was constituted a brigade band, continuing him in this service.

As a trophy of the war we find Mr. Greenbaum carrying back from Richmond to Yankeedom a bride. Miss Henrietta Kayton, daughter of Henry and Caroline Kayton, residents of Baltimore, formerly of Norfolk. The marriage was celebrated in Richmond. To them have been born six children: Moses, Oct. 18, 1867; Belle, June 14, 1869; Sadie, July 14, 1871; Carrie, Sept. 25, 1873; Walter, Nov. 25, 1875; Jessie, March 1, 1882.

Samuel Greenbaum commenced business in Fairbury Aug. 1, 1866, and after five years removed to Pana, Ill., remaining five years, whence he returned to Fairbury, where he has since continued, successfully pursuing his vocation. He is a most congenial gentleman, and his wife well fitted to adorn the circle in which she moves, and of which she is quite a leader.

Socially Mr. Greenbaum is an enthusiastic member of the K. of P., G. A. R., A. O. U, AV. and M. W. Politically he is a pronounced Republican.

GREGG, EMERY, H, 9 NY CAV.

Emery Gregg lived in Fairbury after the war, and his biography is in the 1878 history book.

EMERY GREGG, lumber, Fairbury; born in Franklin Co., Vt., Nov. 12, 1847; removed to the State of New York in childhood with his father's family, who settled in Livingston Co., that State, and in 1865 removed to East St. Louis, Ill.; the subject of this sketch engaged in railroad business in 1865, which he followed until he removed to Fairbury, his present home, in 1869; then entering the Fairbury Post Office as clerk. Received the appointment of Postmaster at Fairbury in 1873, and held the office till July, 1878. Served in Co. H, 9th N. Y. Cav., from 1863 until close of war. Married in 1871, to Miss Minerva Henderson, who was born Franklin Co., Ohio; two children by this union—Olin H. and Gertrude. Mr. G. is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351; Fairbury Chapter, No. 99; and St. Paul Commandery, No. 34.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM P, PVT, G, 53 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DESERTED AUG 2, 1862 AT MEMPHIS TENN.

GRISWOLD, WARREN, CPL, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

HALEY, JAMES, SGT, E, 47 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DESERTED MAR 14, 1865 AT CAMP BUTLER ILL RETAKEN AT MARENGO ILL & DESERTED AGAIN AT CAIRO ILL MAR 18, 1865.

HALL, BENNET, CPL, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HALL, GEORGE, PVT, K, 26 IL US INF, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

George Hall lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

GEORGE HALL. The 4th of July, 1863, will stand as one of the most important days in the history of the United States, for on that day the Union army was successful in the memorable battle of Gettysburg, and the Gibraltar of the South, Vicksburg, which had blocked the Mississippi from the day of the commencement of hostilities, was surrendered to Gen. Grant, and the Southern Confederacy was cut in two. The success of Meade's army at Gettysburg settled no question of advantage, but was simply a grand victory of the Union troops, while the capitulation of Vicksburg gave us complete control of the great river from St. Paul to New Orleans, and made two minor Confederacies instead of one solid and compact body. The defeat of the Confederate army was virtually assured by the capture of Vicksburg, and it could only

remain a question of time when all the Southern States would be subdued and would surrender. It is not the intention to put in this Alum a history of the war, but, the subject of this sketch having participated in the siege of Vicksburg and witnessed the surrender of that stronghold, it is proper that the importance of the capture be set forth; for if he lives until history records all the facts of the war, the proudest boast he can make will be "I was with Grant at Vicksburg." This will be an honor equal to that claimed by the heroes at Waterloo, who fought with Wellington.

Mr. Hall is a representative citizen of Avoca Township, and resides on section 21. He is a native of McLean County, III., and was born on the 28th of September, 1845, being the son of Jeremiah S. and Jane C. Hall, both natives of New England. Two of his paternal great-uncles were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Of the five children born to his parents but three survive: William F., of McLean County; Hannah, and George, the subject of this sketch. His parents settled in McLean County in 1834, and were among the early settlers of that county. The father died in September, 1882, and the mother in April, 1874. They were widely and favorably known in that county, where they enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew them.

Mr. Hall was reared to manhood in his native county, where he secured a good common-school education. On the 8th of December, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 2nd Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until the 20th of July 1865. The 26th Regiment was initiated into the realities of war at New Madrid and Island No. 10, which were the first engagements looking to the opening of the Mississippi River from the North. Afterward they participated in the siege of Corinth, the first and second battles of Iuka and the battle of Corinth. When Gen. Grant started with his army toward Vicksburg, the subject of this sketch was wounded, north of Holly Springs, Miss., in the right leg. After being at the hospital for about four months,

he rejoined his regiment in time to participate in the operations in front and rear of Vicksburg, and in the siege, which lasted forty-seven days and nights.

Subsequently he was in the battles of Jackson, Chattanooga, siege of Atlanta, and in Sherman's entire campaign, which culminated in the memorable march to the sea, and wound up with the grand review at Washington.

He was honorably discharged on the 20th of July, 1865, and then returned to Illinois.

On the 21st of December, 1871, Mr. Hall was married to Marian McKee, daughter of William and Sarah (Moore) McKee, of Woodford County, Ill., and to them have been born four children: Frederick J., born on the 28th of January, 1874; Corbin G., born May 18, 1877; Jennie M., born March 24, 1879, and Elsie R., born Jan. 21, 1883.

In the spring of 1873 Mr. Hall went to Nebraska, and resided in Buffalo County until the fall of 1876, when he returned to Illinois, and resided in Ford County until 1880. In that year he came to Livingston Comity, and settled on the farm which he now occupies, and which consists of eighty acres of very excellent land, where he is meeting with success in all his operations. He is independent in political matters, and does not owe allegiance to either of the old parties. He and his wife both occupy an enviable position in society, for which they are fitted both by education and intimacy with the affairs of the world. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Christian Church.

HANLEY, JAMES, PVT, E, 47 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HARPER, JOHN G, PVT, G, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL. DISCHARGED FEB 20 AT GALLATIN TENN FOR DISABILITY.

HARRISON, PRESTON, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HAYNES, ALBERT M, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HEART, RICHARD, PVT, B, 8 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HEARTLEY, GEORGE, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HEFNER, HARPER, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HEFNER, OSCAR M, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HENDERSHOT, PHILIP, PVT, D, 20 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HILDRETH, JOSHUA T, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HINKLE, CHARLES D, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HINMAN, ALBERT H, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HOOVER, FRANCIS, PVT, G, 53 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DESERTED SEP 20, 1863 ON MARCH TO NATCHEZ MISS.

HOOVER, JOHN W, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

HOUCK, JACOB, PVT, A, 8 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HOUGUE, WILLIAM, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HOUSTON, JOHN W, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HUDSON, HENRY, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

HUMPHREYS, CHRISTOPHER C, PVT, A, 16 OH US INF, OHIO. ALSO SERVED IN COMPANY G, 80 OH US INF.

Mr. Humphries lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography, and an illustration of his farm, appeared in the 1888 history book.

CHRISTOPHER C. HUMPHREYS. One thing will attract the attention of whoever reads the contents of this Album, and that is the number of persons now living in Livingston County who responded to the call of the Government from 1861to 1865, for soldiers to assist in suppressing the most gigantic rebellion the world ever knew. No matter what

their nativity may be, a large proportion of the biographies of the present citizens of Livingston County must record the heroic deeds of the subjects of the sketches in the war for the Union. This shows patriotism, and wherever the people are patriotic, there citizenship is of a high standard.

The subject of this sketch is a prominent farmer of Avoca Township, located on section 21. He is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was born on the 28th of April, 1830, and is the son of William and Mary Humphreys, both natives of Ireland, who settled in Muskingum County in 1818.

He is the youngest son of his father's family, and when four years of age accompanied his parents when they moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, receiving but a limited education owing to the meager advantages afforded him.

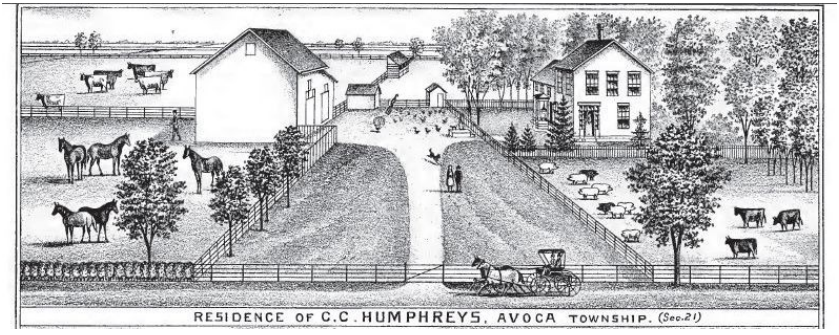
In the spring of 1861, while a resident of Coshocton County, he enlisted in Company A, 16th Ohio infantry, for the preliminary three months service at the beginning of the war, and participated in a few of the engagements which soon followed in Western Virginia. On the 25th of December, 1861, his three months term of enlistment having expired, he again enlisted, this time in Company G, 80th Ohio Infantry, and during his term of service participated in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in Sherman's march to the sea until Savannah was reached. After having served through the entire war, and made an honorable and enviable record as a soldier, he was discharged on the 7th of February, 1865, and then returned to Ohio.

On the 8th of June, 1871, Mr. Humphreys was married to Mary E. Beyer, and they have four children—William A., John B., Mary E. and Margaret R. In 1881 he came to Illinois and settled on the farm which he now occupies, consisting of 240 acres, all of which is highly cultivated,

and contains good improvements. He has recently added eighty acres to his landed area, making a total of 320 acres. In this connection we present a view of Mr. Humphrey's residence with its surroundings.

Mr. Humphreys is a practically a self-made man, for he hail neither inheritance nor capital with which to begin the business of life, and what he possesses to-day is the result of his industry and management, seconded at all times by the best efforts of his estimable wife. In political matters Mr. Humpreys acts with the Republican party, through patriotic motives, and not with the hope of obtaining office as a reward for his services. At the time this sketch is written he is serving acceptably as School Director, and under his administration the school affairs of his district are kept in admirable condition.

Mrs. Humphreys, the very excellent wife of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, where she was born on the 18th of May, 1846. She is the daughter of John and Margaret Beyer, who were Pennsylvanians by birth, and died in Franklin County, Ohio. They had ten children, five of whom are living—Cornelia, William, David, Sarah and Mary K. Mrs. Humphreys takes a warm interest in all matters which concern and affect the society in which she moves, while she is highly esteemed and respected as a neighbor.



RESIDENCE OF C.C. HUMPHREYS, AVOCA TOWNSHIP. (Sec. 21)

HUNT, THEODORE, CPL, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

HUSHMAN, JOHN F, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

IRVING, JAMES O, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

JENKINS, AARON, PVT, 13 US INF, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

JOHNSON, JAMES S, PVT, G, 129 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

JOHNSON, JOHN, WAG, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

JONES, EDWARD, BUG, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

JORNDT, AUGUSTUS, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

JOURNT, FREDERICK, SGT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

KABUS, GOTLIEB, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

KARNES, ALFRED V, PVT, H, 56 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

KILBURY, ARMENIUS F, 133 OH INF, OHIO

Armenius moved to Fairbury after the war and his biography is in the 1878 history book.

ARMENIUS F. KILBURY, manufacturer and farmer; P. O. Fairbury; born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 12, 1827, but moved to Madison County when quite young, thence to Franklin County in 1847, and two years later, returned to Madison County; in 1866, he removed to this State, locating in Fairbury, his present home, and engaged in farming, which he followed two years; owns 123 acres of land, valued at $4,300. Served as Justice of the Peace four years, and during that time had the good fortune to have all of his decisions sustained in cases of an appeal. Married, in 1847, to Miss Gaynor L. Norton, who was born in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia; nine children, seven living —Mattie J., wife of N. Burger; Tasie A., wife of H. Shovee; Mary E., Sarah S., Filmore, Willimina L. and George Mc.; lost two—Hiram L. died in 1853; Elmira H., in 1873. Mr. K. is a member of Marshfield Lodge, 393, I. O. O. F.; St. Bernard Lodge, No. 29, K. of P., and Fairbury Lodge, No. 271, I. O. G. T. He enlisted in the 133d Ohio Inf. in May, 1864; mustered out in September of same year.

KILLBURY, THOMAS C, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

KIRBY, JAMES, CPL, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DISCHARGED MAR 18, 1865 FOR DISABILITY.

KNIGHT, ROBERT, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

KOHN, NICHOLAS, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

KRING, JOHN, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

LAW, JOHN, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

LAYTON, JAMES A, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

LLOYD, AARON, PVT, B, 53 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

LONGWORTHY, PHENIAS T, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

LOOMIS, MAYNARD, PVT, M, 1 IL US L ART, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

LOVELESS, LOREN T, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

LOWERY, ROBERT, SGT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

LYNN, GEORGE, CPL, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MADDOX, JAMES R, CPL, E, 14 IL US INF CON, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MAHONA, EDWARD, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MARKLE, ABE, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MARTIN, RICHARD, PVT, 61 USC INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MASON, OTIS S, SGT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .WOUNDED MAR 16, 1865 AT AVERYSBORO NC

MASTON, MERRILL S, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MASY, ISAAC E, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MASY, WILLIAM H, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL

MATHERLY, WILLIAM, PVT, H, 56 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MATHEWS, THOMAS J, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

MCCLAIN, DANIEL, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MCDOWELL, FRANKLIN C, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MCDOWELL, MOSES, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MCDOWELL, WILLIAM H H2 ,LT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

Mr. McDowell had a biography in the 1888 history book.

H.H. McDOWELL, who is one of the leading members of the bar of Pontiac and Master in Chancery for Livingston County, is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., and was born on the 6th of March, 1840. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Price) McDowell, respectively natives of Kentucky and Ohio; his father being a farmer by occupation. The latter died in Indiana, and after his death the mother, with her family, moved to Illinois in 1850 and settled in Livingston County. Of a family of nine children there are now only four living: Isaac P., President of the First National Bank of Fairbury, Livingston County; Oliver P., of Fairbury, now retired; Mary E., now Mrs. Ladd, of Pontiac, and H. H.

The subject of this sketch divided his time between working on a farm and attending school until he was seventeen years of age, when he returned to Indiana and entered the Thorntown Seminary, located in Boone

County, about thirty-five miles north of Indianapolis, and remained there about three years.

In May, 1861, almost at the beginning of hostilities between the North and the South, Mr. McDowell enlisted in Company B, 17th Indiana Infantry, and remained in that regiment for nearly one year, when he returned home and assisted in organizing the 129th Illinois Infantry, of which regiment he was made Sergeant Major, and subsequently was commissioned a Lieutenant of Company E. He participated in all the battles in which this regiment was engaged, and with a few picked men he captured the noted guerrilla chief, Capt. Burton, near Gallatin, Tenn. On account of his peculiar fitness for the position, he was detailed as an aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Harrison—who has since represented Indiana in the United States Senate—from Atlanta to Washington, and was mustered out in June, 1865.

After his return from the war Mr. McDowell engaged in mercantile business at Fairbury, making hardware a specialty. At this time he began to read law, and after three years of study was admitted to the bar in 1872; then he located in Pontiac, where he has since resided, and devoted his time to the practice of his profession. Mr. McDowell has been a member of the Board of Education for ten years, and by appointment of President Hayes was the Superintendent of the census of thirteen counties in 1880. He is the attorney for the First National Bank of Fairbury, and in his practice is generally on one side or the other of all the important causes tried in the Livingston County Courts.

Mr. McDowell was married on the 1st of January, 1866, to Miss Emma C. Thayer, a native of New York, and daughter of Dr. Gilbert Thayer, President of the Morgan Park Female College, of Cook County, Ill. They have an interesting family of four children—Julia M., Louis Donald, William Thayer and Isaac Price.

Mr. McDowell is a Republican, and during the campaign preaches the doctrines of that party upon all proper occasions. He is an enthusiastic comrade of the G. A. R. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and take a lively interest in the affairs of that body. From the success he has attained in the past the prophecy of a brilliant career in the future of Mr. McDowell is amply justified.

MCSTAUNTON, JOHN B, PVT, F, 97 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MELODY, MICHAEL, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MILLS, WILLIAM H1 ,SGT, H, 3 IL US CAV CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MONTGOMERY, HIRAM, PVT, E, 53 IL US INF, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MOORE, A L, PVT, C, 39 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MOORE, GEORGE W, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MOORE, JAMES J, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MORRIS, MICHAEL, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

The biography of Mr. Morris appeared in the 1888 history book.

MICHAEL MORRIS, located on section 28, in Forest Township, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1843. He came to the West when a young man eighteen years of age, locating at once in Belle Prairie Township on the extreme southern line of this county. He was here engaged as a farm laborer a year, and the late Civil War being then in progress he finally decided to enter the service, and enlisted Sept. 7, 1862, in Company E, 129th Illinois Infantry.

Mr. Morris was mustered into service as a Union soldier at Fairbury, and marched with his comrades to the scene of conflict, thereafter engaging in many of the important battles of the war, namely, Resaca, Dallas, Peachtree Creek, and other points in the South and Southeast. At Atlanta he joined the army of Gen. Sherman and was one of those who participated in the famous march to the sea. He afterward went up through the Carolinas, being at Raleigh when the surrender of Gen. Lee took place at Appomattox. From there the regiment marched to Richmond and thence to Washington, where Mr. Morris was given an honorable discharge, and soon afterward set his face westward, returning to his old haunts in Belle Prairie, and engaging in farming as before for a period of five years.

He purchased land on section 32 and has now 160 acres under a high state of cultivation. This he utilizes mostly in the breeding of fine stock, including blooded Durham cattle, Norman horses and Poland-China swine. He has effected fine improvements, the beautiful homestead being the admiration of the country around.

Our subject has an interesting family, including a wife and four children. The former was in her girlhood Miss Nancy Jane Bradshaw, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1888. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and are now living in Fairbury, Ill. Of this union there were born four children, all living, namely: Thomas Sherman. Mary Alice, Flora May and Edward Carl; they are all at home with their parents. Mr. Morris bears the reputation of a liberal and public-spirited citizen, and uniformly casts his Vote with the Republican party. He is one of the leading men of his community, and for the last three years has officiated as School Director.

Mr. Morris is a member of the G.A.R., Post No. 75, Fairbury, Ill.

MUNDT, AUGUST H, 11 IL US CAV, PEORIA, IL.

August lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography is in the 1878 history book.

AŬGUSTUS H. MUNDT, watchmaker and jeweler, Fairbury, Ill.; born in Bremen, Germany, Aug. 5, 1847; came to this country in the early part of 1861, for the purpose of visiting relatives; after spending a few months in New York City, Boston and other Eastern cities, he went to Peoria, Ill., where he remained until 1863, then enlisting in the 11th Ill. Cav., although he was then but 16 years of age; at the close of the year 1864, he was severely wounded, and on the 1st day of Jan., 1865, taken prisoner, remaining in the hands of the enemy until Lee's surrender. On his return from the army he located in Peoria, where he was married to Miss Annie M. Story, in 1871; they have one child—Flora G. Removed to Fairbury, his present home, in 1868, and engaged in his present business in Nov., 1869. Mr. M. is a member of Tarbolton Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M., and Marshfield Lodge, No. 393, I. O. O. F.

MURDOCK, DAVID L, CPL, H, 77 IL US INF, NEBRASKA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

Mr. Murdock's biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

DAVID L. MURDOCK, attorney-at-law, Fairbury, Ill., is among the prominent citizens of Livingston County. People always delight to honor a self-made man, not alone for his success in life, but because he is generally a man of unselfish disposition. Lincoln, perhaps, is the most lofty example of the reverence of the people for those who have been the architects of their own fortunes. Nearly every community affords an example of what a humble individual may accomplish by properly directed energy.

In the subject of this sketch an instance is furnished where a man began without a dollar, and while yet young in years has gained a competency which will serve him through life.

Mr. Murdock was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 19th of November, 1836, and is the son of Ezekiel P. and Rachel (Taylor) Murdock, natives of Pennsylvania and Tennessee respectively. His father was born on the 10th of March, 1809, and is still living at his home in Chicago. The mother was born on the 29th of January, 1814, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Cross) Taylor, and died in August, 1885. They were married in Indiana on the 29th of June, 1835.

Mr. Murdock was married, on the 22d of November, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Pillsbury, a sister of Judge Pillsbury, of Pontiac. She was born on the 20th of September, 1839, in the town of Shapleigh, York Co., Me., and came to Illinois in 1855. Mr. Murdock came to Illinois in 1854 and located in Hennepin, Putnam County, where he engaged in farming and school teaching. In 1859 he came to Livingston County, where he farmed until Aug. 9, 1862,

when he enlisted in the 77th Illinois Infantry and became a private in Company H, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The service of the 77th Regiment was principally in the 13th Army Corps and the Army of the Tennessee. Among the most prominent engagements he participated in were the siege of Vicksburg and the battles preceding the investment of the city, the siege of Mobile and the capture of Spanish Fort, and the siege and capture of Jackson, Miss. He served full three years, and was mustered out of the service on the 10th of July, 1865, at Mobile, Ala.

After his return home he went to Pontiac and engaged in mercantile business with Mr. Pillsbury, in which he continued until 1869, when he began to read law under the instructions of Judge Pillsbury, of that place, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. At that time he took up permanent residence in Fairbury, and has since assiduously devoted his time to the practice of law and the prosecution of the insurance and real-estate business, in all of which he has been successful, and now owns 300 acres of good farm land, several pieces of town property, and his beautiful residence, which cost $5,000.

In 1876 Mr. Murdock was elected to the office of State's Attorney, in which position he served four years with much credit to himself and honor to the State. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture for two years. The children who have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murdock are: Stephen D., who married Miss Emma Spence; Clarence J. and Charles B., twins, the latter dying in infancy; Rachel I. and Nellie E.

Mr. Murdock is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and is Grand Patriarch in the State organization; he is also a member of the G. A. R., and was the first Commander of Post No. 75, at Fairbury. He is one of the staunch and reliable Republicans of Livingston County, and has

frequently served as a delegate to State conventions. He can always be depended upon for active and energetic work in behalf of his party.

MUSSEY, PULASKI, PVT, M, 16 IL US CAV, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL. WAS PRISONER OF WAR.

MYERS, EMILE, PVT, K, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

MYERS, EMMET, PVT, K, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

NASH, L H, PVT, C, 39 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

NEWTON, GEORGE A, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

NIE, ROBERT, PVT, B, 29 USC INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

NORRIS, JOSEPH C, PVT, E, 14 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

OLNEY, SMITH1 ,SGT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

OSTRANDER, CHAUNCEY B, SURGEON, 2 US INF, STATE UNKNOWN.

Chauncey Ostrander lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

Dr. C. B. Ostrander

Dr. Ostrander was not originally from Fairbury. He later lived in Fairbury. He tried to do his part to end slavery in 1850. His biography in the 1888 history book contains this story.

DR. CHAUNCEY B. OSTRANDER, of Fairbury, has operated as a successful practitioner in this section for a period of thirty-seven and a half years. He is a graduate of the medical College at Fairfield, Herkimer Co.. N. Y., receiving his diploma in 1836. He is of German birth and parentage,
his native place being the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, where he was born Oct. 31, 1818. His parents, Tobias and Roxana (Fisher) Ostrander, when their son was a child five years of age, immigrated to America and settled at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where they remained the few years which
they were permitted to live. The mother died on the 1st of January, 1837, and the father eight days later of smallpox. Our subject at the same time
had the varioloid (resembling smallpox).

Four children were thus orphaned, and our subject was cared for by Troy Conference Methodist Episcopal Church. Reuben upon reaching manhood married Miss Martha McLauth, a native of his own country, and located in Farmington, Wayne Co., N. Y.; Matilda became the wife of Dwight Donelson, of Ohio, and died in Painesville, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1880; Olive married Dr. Sumner Taylor, who died in St. Joseph County, Mich., in September, 1876.

Our subject was the youngest member of the family, and after completing his primary studies at the common schools, commenced learning medicine under the instruction of Dr. Daniel Chapman, an eminent physician of Lyons, N. Y. He remained with him three years and nine months, and after graduating immediately started West, July 6, 1836.

On arriving in Chicago he was the possessor of one pair of hose and one shirt extra. He started on foot but soon fell in with a benevolent family who were migrating westward, and made arrangements to take passage in their wagons across large streams of water. He left them in Michigan and proceeded to the city of Chicago. There he entered at once upon the duties of his profession, and on the 1st of November, 1837, received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the 2d Infantry, United States army, and joined the regiment at Florida on the 10th of December following. They were stationed at a point near Tampa Bay and soon afterward Dr. Ostrander accidentally received a compound fracture of the wrist, on account of which he was unfit for duty for four months. He remained in that section of country until 1841, and then embarked on the frigate "Brandywine" for New York City.

In September following he started for the West again, first locating in Chicago, where he commenced practice and continued a resident nine years. Upon leaving there he started for this county, and on the 7th of July, 1850, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, entered the limits of Pontiac. He opened an office and commenced the career which has subsequently been marked with entire success. He has had 2,605 cases of obstetrics and has never lost a single case, forty-four pairs of twins and four sets of triplets.

Besides his handsome residence in town and other valuable property. Dr. Ostrander has a farm of eighty acres in Avoca Township, and the lots No. 237 and 231) on Lake street in Chicago and two lots in Pullman, besides town property in Bellmont, Fla., and sixty acres near the limits of Brunson, that State.

The marriage of Dr. Ostrander and Miss Jane E. Holland was celebrated in the city of Chicago, June 14, 1846, Rev. William M. D. Ryan officiating. Mr. Ostrander is a native of Geauga County, Ohio, and was born Jan. 9, 1826. Her

parents were Stephen and Elizabeth. They died early in life, and little Jane was placed in the family of a minister of the old-school Presbyterian Church, Orange Lyman, by whom she was reared and educated.

The Doctor and Mrs. Ostrander have no children of their own, but have given parental care to eight little ones, whom they reared and educated as their own, and who have now become worthy members of society. Dr. Ostrander and his estimable lady are prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church and our subject, politically, is a decided Republican, and a Prohibitionist, notwithstanding the fact that he cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson.

The deep benevolence which is a marked characteristic of Dr. Ostrander is illustrated by the following incident. In 1850, and on the day following his entrance into Fairbury, he found a fugitive slave chained to the floor of a second-story building and who was to be returned to his master in Virginia. The Doctor was also a stanch Abolitionist, and determined to rescue the unfortunate. His first business was to procure a conveyance, for which he was obliged to travel six miles, and also to procure a chisel, crow-bar and sledge. With these he cut the shackles from the negro, and sent him to Chicago, a distance of ninety miles, landing there at 4 P. M. the following day, and delivering him to Dr. C. V. Dyer, who was connected with the underground railroad and the other means of freeing the oppressed. The victim was placed on the steamer Illinois, commanded by Capt. Blake, and landed at Maiden, Canada. For this service they paid the Captain well, and also gave the fugitive $10 in money.

OSTRANDER, JOSEPH, PVT, F, 138 IL US INF, PONTIAC, ILLINOIS.

Mr. Ostrander lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

JOSEPH K. OSTRANDER is the proprietor of the largest general merchandise establishment in McDowell, Avoca Township. The room in which he conducts his business is the first floor of a building 60x24 feet, and he carries a general line of merchandise such as is usually found in a store kept by a man who seeks to supply all the wants of the community which surrounds him. Mr. Ostrander became the proprietor of this establishment in 1885, and has conducted the business ever since. There is continually invested in the stock about $2,500, and the sales annually amount to about $8,000. In 1871 he engaged in grain-dealing at McDowell Station, and has pursued the business ever since, shipping annually 50,000 bushels and upward of the various grains produced in this part of the State.
Joseph K. Ostrander is a native of Pennsylvania, being born in the city of Philadelphia on the 13th of March, 1847. He received a fair common-school education, which he has materially improved by study and constant reading since grown to manhood.

Mr. Ostrander was married, in December 1878, to Miss Ophelia Foster, daughter of R.B. Foster, of Avoca Township. To them have been born three children—Harry M., Elbert R., and Roy.

Mr. Ostrander has met with considerable success in his various business enterprises, in all of which he displays good judgment as well as proper conservatism. Aside from business affairs he is one of the leading citizens of Avoca Township, and takes an interest in all matters which concern the people.

In the matter of office-holding he has served as Treasurer of Avoca Township schools four years, and as Township Clerk one term, while he is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace.

In 1864, Mr. Ostrander enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, serving in Company F, 138th Illinois Infantry, as private. The duties of this regiment lay mostly in Kansas and Missouri, and consisted of garrison and outpost duty. After serving from May until October, 1864, he received his honorable discharge.

In business circles people do not misunderstand Mr. Ostrander, for they know that whatever he engages to do he will perform, and as the saying goes "his word is as good as his bond." He enjoys the confidence of all the people with whom he has business relations, and in the offices of public trust which have been confided to him he has shown much ability and given great satisfaction to the people. He is a man of whom a community may justly be proud.

OTT, WILLIAM, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

PARIS, SYLVESTER, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PARKS, RUFUS W, SGT, A, 149 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PATTKIN, LEVI, PVT, K, 7 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PATTON, DAVID A, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PEABODY, JAMES G, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

PEARSON, MARTIN, PVT, G, 129 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

MARTIN PEARSON. Of course the early settlers of Illinois had no forests to fell and clear away to make their land tillable, but they had the prairie which had grown wild from the beginning of time to break and convert to a condition of cultivation. This was not an easy task, and the work had to be performed with the most primitive kind of implements, for but little progress had been made in the improvement of machinery.

At the time the subject of this sketch came to Illinois but little of the land was under cultivation, and the prairie grass, which had been growing for centuries, had become so rank and matted together, and the roots had become so strong and tenacious that oxen or teams of four horses had

to be attached to the plow in order to prepare the ground for cultivation. But when this grass was finally subdued, the pioneer farmer was repaid for the arduous labor required, for the rich soil produced abundant crops. Mr. Pearson is one of the oldest pioneers in Avoca Township, and is a representative farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 21.

Mr. Pearson is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he was born on the 22d of July, 1830. He is the son of Lot and Sophia (Staley) Pearson, natives of Ohio and North Carolina respectively. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Staley, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and his paternal ancestors were of English descent.

His parents settled in Tippecanoe County, Ind., at a very early day, and both died when our subject was only about nine years of age. Of their family of children the following are living: Meredith, of Kansas; Eli, of Avoca Township; Mary, wife of David Bodley, of Kansas, and Martin. The subject of this sketch having been left an orphan at such a tender age, was thrown upon his own resources and consequently received but a limited education.

At seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to the blacksmithing trade, which he followed for about thirteen years. In 1853 he came to Livingston County, where he has since resided.

During the first four years of his residence here he engaged in blacksmithing, and then began farming, settling on his present farm in Avoca Township. He settled on this farm when it was raw prairie with the exception of about five acres, which had been broken, and has witnessed the development of the county from its most primitive condition until it is now one of the best improved counties in the State. In common with all pioneers the hardships which he endured were many and trying, but he not only surmounted all obstacles and now owns 160 acres

of land thoroughly drained, and under the most perfect state of cultivation. The farm buildings are of modern architecture, and include all the conveniences.

Mr. Pearson heeded the call for men to assist in suppressing the Rebellion, and in the month of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 129th Illinois Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. During his term of service he participated in the battles of Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, and the battle of Nashville. Becoming sick at Atlanta he was furloughed for twenty days, and at Nashville he had a relapse which compelled him to remain in the hospital for three months. He was honorably discharged on the 5th of July, 1865, and immediately returned to Illinois.

Mr. Pearson was first married in 1852, to Clarissa Tucker, a native of Ireland. His second marriage was to Sarah L. Hefner, on the 18th of March, 1856. She is a native of Livingston County, and a daughter of Nicholas and Mary Hefner, who were among its pioneers. To them have been born seven children, four of whom are living: Leo W., Mattie A., the wife of Wallace Foster, Oscar K., and Eva. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as Steward for a considerable time.

Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and in the cause of that party he is an untiring and earnest worker. So far as official position is concerned he has served the people well, in the capacity of Justice of the Peace twelve years, Assessor two years, Collector two years, and is now serving his fifteenth year as Road Commissioner in Avoca Township, and has likewise served five years as Township School Trustee. He has all his life been an energetic, hard-working man, and his accumulations testify to his industry and good management. In all matters pertaining to the

welfare of the community in which he lives he occupies a leading position.

PECK, DARIUS R, PVT, A, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PETERS, HEBENER, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PHELPS, BYRON2 ,LT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PHILLIPS, FRANCIS, COMSGT, G, 3 IL US CAV CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PHILLIPS, JAMES H, CPL, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PHILLIPS, OREGON H, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM G, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PITZEMEYER, FREDERICH, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PLANK, WILLIAM W, PVT, C, 8 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

POPEJOY, ALFRED, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PRATT, LORENZO F, PVT, I, 1 VT US INF, VERMONT.

Lorenzo Pratt lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

LORENZO F. PRATT, a gentleman on the sunny side of fifty, is industriously engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 9, Belle Prairie Township, on the southern line of this county. He is a New Englander by birth, having first opened his eyes to the light in Franklin County, Vt., Dec. 19, 1840. His childhood and youth were spent in his native State.

During the late Civil War he enlisted in Company I, 1st Vermont Infantry, but after serving four months contracted a disease which compelled him to abandon army life, receiving an honorable discharge.

He remained in the Green Mountain State a short time afterward, and in 1864 set out for Illinois, in which State he has since resided.

The parents of our subject were Allen and Asenath (Wait) Pratt, natives also of Vermont, where they spent their entire lives, the father passing away in 1854, and the mother, who survived her husband twenty-eight years, in 1882. They were most excellent people, highly respected in their community, and the mother a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Allen Pratt was a skilled mechanic, and also engaged in lumbering and farming. Although never becoming wealthy, he always provided suitably and generously for his family, which included twelve children, some of whom died in infancy. They were named as follows: Curtis P., Lorenzo F., Sophia E., Ira A., Lucina W., Betsey M., Ira C. (2d), Charles J., Lucina W. (2d), Mary, Lorenzo F. (2d) and George R.

Those who survived were reared on the farm, and most of them remained in New England. The subject of this biography received but limited school advantages during his childhood and youth, but by the kindly assistance of his wife since their marriage, has become quite well informed,

and by a course of general reading keeps pace with the events of the day. He is regarded as a gentleman of considerable ability in his township, where he has served as Clerk, Road Commissioner and School Director.

Upon coming to Illinois he located in Tazewell County, where he was employed as a laborer four years, near the town of Morton.

He then went into the country and engaged on a farm two years, in the meantime living economically and saving what he could of his earnings. In 1874 he invested the little sum thus accumulated in 120 acres of land, which constitutes his present homestead, and which he has carefully cultivated and supplied with all necessary buildings and improvements, so that it is considered an estate quite valuable.

For the last two years, in addition to farming, he has been engaged in the manufacture of tile in company with a partner, the firm being Cook & Pratt Bros. He is also engaged in the manufacture of sorghum syrup and cider, for which he has some extra fine machinery, and turns out large quantities each year, realizing there from a handsome sum of money. His cider press has been constructed mainly from his own plans, and is quite different from those in common use. In the fall of 1886 he turned out from this 3,500 gallons, which commanded a ready sale in his own locality. Besides his other talents Mr. Pratt is a natural mechanic, closely superintending the erection of all his farm buildings, and doing much of the work with his own hands. While all these are models of convenience, the corn-crib, from its peculiar arrangement, attracts the especial attention of the farmers of that vicinity on account of its system of ventilation, which prevents the corn from heating.

The wife of our subject, who has proved to him such a valued companion and helpmate, was formerly Miss Caroline Lambkin, born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, Sept. 24, 1838. They were married Jan. 5., 1869, at the home of the bride in Stanbridge, Quebec. Her parents, like those of Mr. Pratt, were natives of Vermont. The father still lives in Quebec; the mother passed from earth in 1843. The result of this union was the birth of four bright children, namely, Clarissa, Flora, Charles and Howard. The children are being carefully trained and educated, Mr. Pratt determining that they shall not labor under the disadvantages which harassed him in his younger years.

Our subject cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and since that time has been a cordial supporter of Republican principles.

PRATT, MORTON A, CPL, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PRATT, WILLIAM L, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

PRESTON, WILLIAM S, PVT, 17 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGTON CO, IL.

PRIEST, WILLIAM J, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

RANEY, JOHN R, PVT, E, 14 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DESERTED FROM ST LOUIS MO JUN 27, 1865 DUE US FOR ORDNANCE 62 CENTS.

REED, GEORGE B, CPL, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

REED, JOHN W, PVT, H, 11 IL US CAV, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

REED, WILLIAM, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

REED, WILLIAM E, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DISCHARGED APR 6, 1 865 FOR WOUNDS RIGHT ARM AMPUTATED.

REMA, HIRAM, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

REX, JOHN, PVT, C, 15 PA US CAV, PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Rex lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

JOHN REX, Ten years is a tender age at which to commence buffeting one's way through life, and where one succeeds who begins at that age hundreds fail and fall by the wayside. The boy who is then thrown upon his own resources and reaches anything like independence by the time he arrives at the prime of manhood, is deserving of much commendation for his pluck and perseverance.

While the writer does not desire to be fulsome in any sense he can commend to boys and young men the career of the subject of this sketch, who was left an orphan at the age of ten years.

Mr. Rex, who was a farmer for many years, but now a resident of Fairbury, was born on the 4th of April, 1844, in Greene County, Pa., and is the son of Charles and Mary (Hickman) Rex, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer by occupation, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an old-line Whig. During his life he accumulated considerable property, which included about 600 acres of land. He was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800, and died in that State in 1854. There is a remarkable coincidence of dates in the birth, life and death of the parents of Mr. Rex.

The mother was born in the same year as the father, and they both died in the same minute and hour, of the same disease, and are both buried in the same grave. At their death they left five children—Margaret, Elizabeth, Peria, George, and John, who was the youngest of the family.

Mr. Rex was married on the 31st of December, 1865, to Miss Mary A. McMinn. the daughter of Thomas R. and Elizabeth (Pollock) McMinn, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1886, and during his life was a saddler by trade; the mother is still living. Mr. Rex received a tolerably fair education in the common schools, but at the age of ten years began to support himself, and for a considerable time earned what money he could at working by the month on the farm.

In 1862, when eighteen years old, he enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which he was assigned as a private to Company C, with which he served for three years, participating in the battles of Antietam, Md., Stone River, Tenn., on the march from Nashville to Atlanta, was with Gen. Stoneman in his raid through Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and marched through Alabama to Nashville. His discharge from the army bears the date July 3, 1865.

Upon his discharge from the army Mr. Rex returned to Pennsylvania on a visit. In 1880 he came to Livingston County, and moved upon the farm which he now owns, consisting of 160 acres on section 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex have five children—Lizzie M., Willie M., Annie M., Maggie and Tressa. In 1886 Mr. Rex moved to the town of Fairbury, where he has been engaged in the dairy and creamery business in connection with his farm operations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the only interest he takes in politics is in the cause of prohibition, of which he is an earnest and energetic advocate. In his business affairs he has been eminently successful, and in his later venture, in Fairbury, especially so. There have been wonderful improvements in the dairy and creamery business within the past few years, and Mr. Rex has kept abreast of the times in all of them. His farm furnishes him ample facilities for feeding and

caring for cattle, and the products of his dairy can be relied upon as coming from healthful sources.

RICHY, JAMES O, PVT, E, 14 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

RIGHTSELL, WILLIAM H, PVT, G, 129 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

RILEA, JOSHUA D, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ROBINSON, BENJAMIN, CAPTAIN, 95 OH US INF, OHIO. PRISONER OF WAR AT ANDERSONVILLE.

Mr. Robinson had a biography in the 1888 history book.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON: A dealer in real estate at Fairbury, has been a prominent citizen of Indian Grove Township for many years, and closely identified with the interests of its people. He received but limited advantages in his youth, and has attained to his present position by the exercise of his own natural abilities and common sense.

Mr. Robinson spent his early life in Franklin County, Ohio, where he was born May 24, 1837, on the homestead of his parents, William and Nancy (Hutson) Robinson, also natives of the Buckeye State. They were reared and married near the home of their childhood, beginning life together in 1832. Twenty-seven years later, in 1859, William Robinson and his family came to this State, and located first in McLean County, where they remained until 1866. In the spring of that year the father of our subject disposed of his interests in McLean, and came to this county, where his decease occurred Feb. 6, 1887, when about eighty years old, his birth having occurred in 1807.

The mother was born in 1812, and preceded her husband to the silent land in February, 1868. Of the nine children born of the parental household, two died in infancy. They were named respectively Eleanor J., William H., .John n., Nathaniel, James V., Edward, David F., Thomas F., and Benjamin E., our subject.

Of these, six were in the army during the Civil War; one of them, Edward, was but thirteen years of age when he enlisted. Our subject enlisted in the 95th Ohio Infantry as a private, and a few days afterward was promoted Second Lieutenant, he was assigned with his command to the Army of the Tennessee, and they met the enemy first at Richmond, Ky. Upon that occasion Mr. Robinson was captured, but paroled four days later, and took the field in November following. He was present at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, where he was wounded in the head, and subsequently, in Tennessee, was wounded in the leg. The next wound which he received was in the left arm, and he was a second time captured by the rebels, remaining their prisoner from June 10, 1864, until in March, 1865.

For thirty days he experienced the horrors of Andersonville, and during the winter of 1865 was without shoes or stockings, going barefoot. After leaving Andersonville he was taken to Macon, Ga., and thence to Charleston, S. C, where he was placed in the jail yard to hold the fire of the Union army. In 1864 he was promoted First Lieutenant, and was subsequently made Captain, with which rank he was mustered out.

Capt. Robinson upon returning from the army, resumed farming in Indian Grove Township, this county, for a time, and then established a livery stable which he conducted about three years. In 1872 he was elected Sheriff of Livingston County, and served his term creditably and to the satisfaction of the people, as was shown by his re-election in 1874, and again in 1876.

In January, 1882, he was appointed Postmaster at Fairbury, and served until the change of administration resulted in a Democratic successor. During the miner's strike at Braidwood in 1877, Capt. Robinson served as Captain of a regiment which assisted in quelling the riot, and occupied the rank of Colonel on the staff of Gov. Cullom and also Gov. Hamilton.

Socially, he belongs to the A. F. & A. M., Fairbury Chapter No. 99, and St. Paul Commandery No. 34, .and is Past Commander in the fraternity. In the I. O. O. F. he is a member of Livingston Lodge No. 290, and St. Bernard Lodge No. 129, K. of P. He is also Past Commander in the G. A. R., Fairbury Post No. 75. Politically he is a decided Republican, and was a member of the State, and Chairman of the County Central Committee.

The marriage of Capt. Robinson and Miss Sarah E. Finch was celebrated at the Baptist parsonage at Bloomington by Rev. Ellis, March 27, 1867. Mrs. R. was born in Madison County, Ohio, in August, 1847, and is the daughter of John and Emily Finch, the former deceased. Mrs. Finch is living, and a resident of Madison County, Ohio. Of this marriage there were born three children, of whom but one is now living, a daughter, Lucy J., born Jan. 24, 1868; Clave died in March, 1874, aged three years, and Charles in 1882, aged eight years. The family residence is pleasantly located on Elm street, and the Captain and his wife enjoy the friendship and esteem of a large proportion of the residents of Fairbury.

ROBINSON, DEVIAS A, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ROBINSON, HIRAM, PVT, H, 39 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ROBISON, HUGH, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

Mr. Robinson's biography appeared in the 1878 history book.

HUGH ROBINSON, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 26; P. O. Fairbury; has lived in Livingston Co. for the past twenty-four years; he was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, July 14, 1842; when he was twelve years old. his parents came to Illinois; they came with covered wagons across the prairie, and were frequently in such danger from prairie fires that they had to light back fires with matches as a protection; they settled in McLean Co., and in 1854 came to Avoca Tp. His father, James K. Robinson, died Dec. 11, 1860, his mother having died in 1853. Mr. Robinson began farming for himself in Indian Grove Tp, and lived there until his removal to his present farm in 1872; he has eighty acres of land, valued at $3,200; he is considerably interested in fine stock, especially Norman horses, of which he now has some fourteen head. He was married on the 3d of March, 1870, to Miss Lizzie Hartley, of Avoca Tp.; she was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, July 17, 1845; they have three children—Minnie M., Lillie G. and Jessie E. Mr. Robinson has served three years as School Director. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Co. F, 69th Ill. Vols., for three months, and served till the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Mr. Robinson also had a biography in the 1888 history book.

HUGH ROBINSON, who is in the full meaning of the word a representative farmer and stock-raiser of Avoca Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, where he was born on the 14th of July, 1842. He is the son of James K. and Ann J. Robinson, both of whom were natives of the State of New Jersey; the paternal ancestors were of Scotch descent.
When about ten years of age, Hugh accompanied his parents when they came to Livingston County, and settled in the southern part of Avoca Township. On the 10th of January, 1853, the mother died, and the father followed her over the river in December, 1860.

To them were born a large family of children, of whom the following survive: John M., now in Kansas, Maria, the wife of Joseph Brown, of Iroquois County, Ill., Darius A., now in Nebraska; Nancy S., Hugh; Ellie G.. the wife of William E. Fox, of White County, Ind.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Timm, of Joliet, Ill., and Irene M.

James K. Robinson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the first Assessor of Avoca Township after its organization. In his political affiliations he always acted with the Republican party, and was for many years of his life a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a representative pioneer citizen, and entered cheerfully and heartily into the work of improving the section of country where he lived.

He was always a liberal spirited citizen, and gave substantial encouragement to all enterprises that would better his and his neighbors condition. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him, and was a

man of sterling integrity in all his business relations. He was one of the prime movers, and largest contributors to the building of the pioneer Methodist Episcopal Church at the site of the former village of Avoca, where he was a merchant for a few years.

In his death the county lost one of its most valuable citizens. Mr. Robinson was reared to manhood in this county, and during his youth obtained more than an average education. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life.
On the 3d of March, 1870, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hartley, a native of Canada, and they are the parents of four children: Minnie M., who was born May 7, 1872, Lillie G., Nov. 12, 1874; Jessie E., Oct. 6, 1876, and John A., Nov. 25, 1881. Mr. Robinson owns a fine farm of goodly dimensions, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and upon which he has erected comfortable buildings of modern architecture, while he has expended much effort in making the surroundings of the place as cheerful and comfortable as possible for his family.

Mr. Robinson takes a very decided interest in educational matters, which the people seem to have appreciated, for they have elected him School Director for fourteen years, and School Trustee of the township for two years, and under his administration the school funds of the Township have been honestly and judiciously handled. For eight years he has been a member and stockholder in the Fairbury Union Agricultural Association, which has for its object the promotion of the interest of the annual fair held each year at Fairbury. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the affairs of which he takes a lively interest, as in fact both he and his wife do in everything that promotes the welfare of the community in which they live.

ROSS, DANIEL, PVT, C, 106 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ROSS, JOSEPH, SGT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ROWLEY, JUDSON, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

RYAN, MARTIN, PVT, E, 47 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DESERTED BETWEEN DECATUR & CAIRO ILL MAR 17, 1865.

SAGE, JAMES, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SCOTT, ALEXANDER C, PVT, D, 100 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SCOTT, JOSEPH P, PVT, K, 53 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, PVT, E, 47 IL US INF CON, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SELLMAN, JOHN A, CPL, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SELLMAN, MELYN B, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SHAW, AMOS, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .WOUNDED AT PEACH TREE CREEK GA JUL 20, 1 864.

SHAW, THOMAS E, CPL, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

Mr. Shaw had a biography in the 1888 history book.

THOMAS E. SHAW, a pioneer of 1857, settled with his parents in Avoca Township a short time before attaining his majority.

His early life had been spent in Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he was born Dec. 29, 1837. He is the son of Aaron and Sarah Shaw, natives of New Jersey, the former born Oct. 12, 1800, and the latter March 3, 1799. After the birth of five children, they came to the West, where their household was enlarged until they had a family of eight children. Of these, three are now surviving, Rachel, the wife of John Bennett: Priscilla, the widow of James H. Burdick, who died in the Union service during the late war; James W., of Champaign County. Ill.; Elsie, the wife of Daniel McClain, of Streator, Ill., and Thomas E.

The parents of our subject were among the earliest settlers of Tippecanoe County, and were residents of Fairfield, in that county, for a period of over twenty years. The father was engaged in farming during his entire life, and both parents spent their last years in Avoca Township, this county, the mother passing away on the 23d of May, 1870, and the father Jan. 21, 1887. They were members of the Society of Friends, and carried out in their lives and characters the peculiar and excellent doctrines of that unobtrusive sect. Mr. Shaw was widely and favorably known throughout this section, and was noted for his sterling integrity, being above a mean or dishonest action.

Our subject spent his childhood and youth under the parental roof, receiving a limited education, but being carefully trained to habits of industry and principles of honor. When the late Civil War called for the enlistment of

volunteers, our subject cheerfully responded, and Aug. 8, 1862, became a member of Company E, 129th Illinois Infantry, in which he was promoted Corporal, and with which he continued until the close of the struggle. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and he participated in many of its important battles, being in the engagements at Resaca, New Hope Church, Peachtree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta.

He joined Sherman's march to the sea, and fought at Bentonville, besides meeting the enemy in various minor engagements and skirmishes. He endured with patience the hardships and privations of life in the army, and fortunately escaped sickness, wounds and imprisonment. After the surrender of Johnson's army, he received his honorable discharge, and was mustered out on the 8th of June, 1865, at Washington D. C. The private soldiers comprised a vast proportion of those who made great sacrifices and whose sufferings will never be fully known. Those who have returned to private life, and now pursue the even tenor of their way as quiet and law-abiding citizens, are deserving of equal honor with those who perhaps suffered more, and whose remains repose in unmarked graves.

Mr. Shaw after returning from the army, resumed the agricultural pursuits to which he had been accustomed from boyhood, mainly in Avoca Township. He returned, however, to Tippecanoe County, Ind., for a wife and helpmate, this lady being Miss Ruth Cresse, to whom he was married Nov. 28, 1869. Mrs. Shaw was a native of the same county as her husband, and after becoming the mother of six children, departed this life at her home in Avoca Township, Feb. 11, 1887. She had suffered much from a lingering illness, which she bore with womanly fortitude and patience, and is held in tender remembrance by her affectionate family and scores of friends, as one who fulfilled her duties faithfully in life, and in whose death they sustained a great loss. Of their family there are

now living, Fanny, Sarah, Mary and Aaron. Jay died when ten months old, and Bert at the age of three years.

The farm property of Mr. Shaw comprises 124 acres of good land, which has been brought to its present excellent state of cultivation principally by his own hand. He has neat and substantial buildings, a good assortment of farm stock, and all the machinery required by the progressive agriculturist. He is a citizen generally interested in the welfare of his community, votes the straight Republican ticket, and for several years has served as School Director, besides being Township Trustee two terms. He is identified with the G. A. R., being a member of Fairbury Post No. 75, at Fairbury.

SMITH, JAMES W, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SMITH, JOHN T, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SMITH, ORVID, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SNOW, FREEMAN, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SPANGLER, ISAAC, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Isaac Spangler's biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

ISAAC J. SPANGLER. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well" is a motto that should be faithfully

adhered to all the way through life; but unfortunately such is not the case.

Where a man is found who personifies in his work and business affairs this axiom, there system, order and harmony prevail, and there is no uncertainty about the resultant prosperity. The writer is prompted to these reflections by a visit to the magnificently ordered stock farm on section 18, Belle Prairie Township, owned by the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Spangler was born in Lebanon County, Pa., on the 13th of January, 1840, and is the son of Jacob and Maria (Beckley) Spangler, natives of the same Slate. The father was born in 1806 and died April 25, 1879, on the old homestead in Pennsylvania.

He spoke and wrote in German fluently. He was a shoemaker by trade, but a part of his time was engaged in the management of a small farm. The mother was born in 1808, and died in 1851. She was a kind and gentle woman, and was much beloved by all who knew her. They were both members of the German Reformed Church, and were the parents of twelve children, including our subject: Michael; Jonathan, deceased; Samuel lives in Pennsylvania; David lives in Columbus, Ohio; Maria; Israel; Harriet died at the age of five years; Joseph lives on the homestead: Catherine; Rudolph, now in Arkansas, and one child who died in infancy.

Mr. Spangler came to Illinois in 1861, reaching Bloomington penniless, and pawned his watch for the small sum of $2.50, to enable him to get to Pontiac; from there he proceeded to a farm adjoining the one he now owns, where he entered the service of Benjamin Walton as a farm hand. He was married, on the 31st of January, 1866, to Ellen A. Wareham, a native of Ohio, where she was born on the 18th of March, 1849, and reared to womanhood.

They had five children: Delia; John, who died at the age of eight months; George S.; Francis died in childhood; Isaac J. was killed instantly in Ohio by the falling of a pile of lumber. Mr. Spangler was married a second time, on the 29th of September, 1881, to Miss Emma A. G. Brant, a lady of high culture and refinement. She is the daughter of Leonard and Susan Brant, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, who were residents of Livingston County, where the father died in 1883.

By this marriage two children have been born—James B. and Ira J. Mr. Spangler is the owner of 168 acres of land, which is cultivated after the most approved methods. His farm house is a model of its kind, and the barns and other out-buildings are as complete in all their details as they could possibly be made. He purchased this farm in 1868, and has been assiduous in making improvements.

He is a great admirer of fine stock, and makes a specialty of breeding Norman, Belgian and English draft horses, and high-grade Short-horn cattle. He has held the office of School Director, and acquitted himself to the perfect satisfaction of the people. During the struggle of the nation for an existence from 1861 to 1865, he served three years in Company K of the 3d Illinois Cavalry, enlisting in August, 1861.

His service was principally in the southwest, and the first chance that he had to smell gunpowder was at Pea Ridge, Ark., at which engagement he was taken prisoner, and conveyed to Ft. Smith, where he was confined for thirty days until exchanged. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and in the engagements in front and rear which preceded it; and at the battle of Germantown, Guntown, and Memphis, Tenn.: he was mustered out in September, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and take great interest in their church affairs. In political matters Mr. Spangler approves of the doctrines taught and practiced by the Republican party.

SPANGLER, ISRAEL J, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL. DESERTED JUNE 21, 1864, FROM POST GUARD HOUSE AT PORT HUDSON, LA.

SPARKS, ALFRED, PVT, M, 10 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SPEAR, EDWARD H, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

SPENCER, JOHN W, PVT, G, 33 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, MCLEAN CO, IL.

SPENCER, JOHN W, PVT, G, 33 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

SPENCER, NATHAN L, CPL, G, 33 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

STAFFORD, JAMES, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

STEERS, MARTIN, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

STOCKHAM, DEWITT C, PVT, K, 8 IL US CAV, VICTOR, DEKALB CO, IL.

Mr. Stockham lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

DE WITT C. STOCKHAM. "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war," and the subject of this sketch has achieved victories both as a private citizen in peace and as the valiant soldier in war. One of the portions of

this sketch of which our subject can justly feel proud, is that which records the part he took in the war for the preservation of the Union, and which resulted, not only in maintaining the Union intact, but in destroying the curse of human slavery in this Republic.

The subject of this sketch, a model farmer and stock-raiser on section 30, Avoca Township, is a native of LaSalle County, III., and was born on the 5th of June, 1842, and is a son of Joseph Stockham, a native of Lake County, Ohio. His mother died when he was but eighteen years old. His great-grandfather was of Welsh descent, and lived to the extraordinary age of one hundred and six years. The father of our subject settled in LaSalle County in 1826, being one of the early pioneers of that county, and there resided until 1861, when he removed to Nebraska, and soon after died.
DeWitt C. Stockham spent the days of his boyhood in LaSalle County, and in the common schools obtained what education he could.

When about twenty years of age the war between the States of the Union was inaugurated by the secession of nearly all the Southern States. On the 29th of August, 1861, when the people began to realize that the war would be a long one, and the struggle between the North and the South a desperate one, young Stockham saw that his duty lay in the direction of the army. He enlisted in Company K, 8th Illinois Cavalry, and served faithfully and honorably until every soldier of the Confederate army was either killed or surrendered as a prisoner of war.

During his term of service he was mostly in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all those campaigns which have become as world famous as the campaigns of Napoleon. The list of engagements in which his regiment participated shows at once the proud position it occupies in the history of the grand Army of the Potomac. The list is as follows: Malvern Hill, Gettysburg (which battle was

opened by his regiment, the subject of this sketch being one of the front line of skirmishers in the beginning of the battle), Antietam, Sharpsburg, the noted cavalry fight at Fredericksburg, and many others of equal magnitude in the number of men engaged and lives lost. He was honorably discharged July 18, 1865, and immediately after returned to Illinois, when in the winter following he came to Livingston County, and settled in Avoca Township shortly after. He now owns a good farm of 120 acres of well-improved land.

Mr. Stockham was married in Fairbury, on the 12th of March, 1868, to Sarah J. Zook, a native of Montgomery County, Ind., born May 28, 1840. She is the daughter of Solomon and Clarissa Zook, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively, both of whom are dead. They have two children: Thomas E., born Dec. 31, 1872, and Edward, Dec. 21, 1877. Mr. Stockham is a Republican in politics, and through the respect of his fellow members of that party, and the citizens generally, he was elected for a term of two years as Road Supervisor of his district, and is now serving his second term as School Director, for which position he is peculiarly fitted, on account of his interest in the welfare of the schools. He is a self-made man, and whatever he possesses of this world's goods has come to him as the result of industry, perseverance and good management.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and engages actively in church work, having served as Sunday-school Superintendent and Class Leader for a considerable time. Whatever has a tendency to better the condition of the community or forward the progress of the county and township, meets with his warmest approval and support.

STODDARD, BELA M, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

STONE, CHARLES, PVT, 17 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGTON CO, IL.

STONEYCYPHER, JOHN, PVT, E, 14 IL US INF CON, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

STONEYCYPHER, L C, PVT, E, 14 IL US INF CON, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

STRAIGHT, DAVID E, CPL, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DISCHARGED OCT 26, 1864 FOR PROMOTION IN US COLORED TROOPS.

STRAIGHT, JOHNSON W, PVT, A, 33 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY SEP 15, 1862 OF WOUNDS RECD AT WILINSONS LANDING MISS LEFT ARM TAKEN OFF.

SWEET, FERNANDO C, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

TANNER, ROBERT, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

THOMAS, CHESTER G, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

THOMAS, JOHN R, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

THORNTON, CHARLES R, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

THORNTON, MILTON T, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

TIBBITS, THEODORE, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

TIMMONS, FRANCIS M, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

TITUS, ELISHA B, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

TITUS, HENRY, PVT, D, 20 IL US INF, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

TRONC, STEPHEN, PVT, I, 11 IL US INF, GRANVILLE, PUTNAM CO, IL.

Mr. Tronc lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1888 history book.

STEPHEN TRONC, one of the most extensive land-owners of Livingston County, possesses a model farm which he built up from the uncultivated soil, and where he has established one of the most valuable and attractive homesteads in Avoca Township. His career has been distinguished by industry, good judgment and intelligence, and he has always seemed to do the right thing at the right time and in the right place.

The early home of our subject was on the other side of the Atlantic, in the Province of Kur-Hessen, Germany, where his birth took place July 21, 1842, at the modest home of

his parents, Alexander and Catherine (Ludwig) Tronc. The father was of French birth and ancestry, and the mother of German.

Stephen Tronc is a direct descendant of a French Hugenot family, and is the only son of his parents. He was reared in his native Province until a youth nineteen years old, and then crossed the Atlantic, making the voyage, which occupied six weeks, on a sailing-vessel from Bremen. He landed in the city of Baltimore, whence he started directly westward, and took up his abode for a short time in La Salle County, this State, in September, 1860. The outbreak of the Rebellion had necessitated an urgent call for troops, and he was thus enabled to most clearly signalize his intention of becoming an American citizen by enlisting in the defense of the principles which the majority of Americans hold most dear.

He enlisted in Company I, 11th Illinois Infantry, and marching with his comrades to the scene of conflict, engaged in some of the most important battles of the war. After participating in the engagements at Fts. Henry and Donelson, they moved upon Shiloh, and in the encounter with the rebels there Mr. Tronc was wounded in both legs, which necessitated his removal to the hospital. He was not content to remain long in confinement, however, and by the very force of his will in a short time recovered so that he rejoined his regiment, and had the satisfaction of being present at the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He subsequently escaped injury, although meeting the enemy in several minor engagements and skirmishes. After a service of a little over three years he received his final discharge and was mustered out in September, 1864. He then returned to Illinois, and in 1868 located near Forrest, in this county, whence he removed to his present farm on section 2.

The extensive tract of land which is the property of Mr. Tronc lies in Owego and Avoca Townships, and embraces

one of the most fertile tracts in Central Illinois. It is hardly necessary to state that its present condition has been effected by continuous and arduous labor, which has been richly rewarded, as the property is now very valuable.

Mr. Tronc took for his wife one of his own country-women, namely, Miss Helena Frederick, to whom he married Oct. 16, 1864, at the home of the bride in Bureau County. John Frederick, the father of Mrs. Tronc, was a native of the same Province as Mr. Tronc. He died in April, 1887.

Of this union there were born ten children, of whom two, Otilla and Rosa S., died in early childhood. Those surviving are Frederick A., Henry A., Eliza M., Emma E., Lena S., Birdie A., Katie L. and Stephen W. Most of these are at home with their parents. Mr. Tronc having been reared in a country which compels its youth to be educated, is naturally in favor of the establishment and maintenance of schools, and in giving the young those advantages to which they are entitled. He has served as Director in his district for many years, and is a citizen who is among the first to be consulted upon matters tending to the general welfare of the people around him. He has served as Road Commissioner of Avoca four years, and religiously is identified with the Evangelical Association.

Upon becoming a voting citizen he joined the ranks of the Republicans with whom he has since affiliated, and is a member of Pontiac Post, G.A.R.

TUCKER, JACOB S, CPL, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

Mr. Tucker had a biography in the 1888 history book.

JACOB S. TUCKER. While the late Civil War was very disastrous in the matter of loss of property and the sacrifice of human life, it had redeeming features in many respects, one of which was that it offered the boys of the North an opportunity to become acquainted with the customs and manners of a large section of country which could not have been presented them in any other way. It also made the men who were participants self-dependent, for in the army it was pretty generally every man for himself. To the man who went through safely, the experience has been and is worth much, in that it begat a spirit of independence which is valuable under all circumstances and in all the relations of life.

The subject of this sketch had large experience as a soldier, and in that capacity traversed an extensive section of the country. He is now a prominent farmer of Avoca Township, located on section 18.

Mr. Tucker is a native of Tippecanoe County, Ind., and was born on the 26th of January, 1837. He is the son of Joel and Sallie A. Tucker, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. His maternal uncle, Perrin Stull, was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was wounded three times during that service.

In the fall of 1851 Mr. Tucker's parents emigrated to Livingston County, settling on section 16, in Avoca Township, where the father died on the 10th of April, 1885. During his thirty-four years residence in Avoca Township, the people became much attached to him on account of his many excellent qualities, and his death was sincerely mourned by all who knew him. He was an

enterprising and representative citizen, and during his life engaged in many enterprises for the welfare of the people, which largely redounded to his credit.

The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Livingston County since 1851, with the exception of four years when he lived in Ford County, Ill., and during his service in the army. On the 19th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 3d Illinois Cavalry, in which regiment he served for over three years, during which time he was engaged in the following battles: Trot Hill, Pea Ridge, Ark., Cotton Plant, Ark., in all the battles preceding and during the siege of Vicksburg; Jackson, Port Hudson, a cavalry charge on Bayou Teche, and was present at the surprise of Gen. Forest at Memphis, Tenn. While on picket duty at Helena, Ark., he was captured by the enemy, and was confined as a prisoner of war four weeks at Little Rock, Ark., at the end of which time he was paroled. Besides those named above, which are well known as engagements in which large bodies of troops participated, he was in many other engagements and skirmishes. He was honorably discharged from the service at the expiration of his term of enlistment, Sept. 5, 1864, and immediately returned to Livingston County.

On the 16th of February, 1865, Mr. Tucker was married to Louisa M. Langworthy, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., and they have had four children, three of whom are now living —Alta, Florence E. and Ira J. Mr. Tucker settled on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres of good and productive land, in 1880. He has made a success in his undertakings as a farmer, and he is now very comfortably situated.

He is one of that large number of men who hold that the Greenback should be the only circulating medium among the people, and on account of his views upon financial questions he has long been attached to the Greenback party. He has served the people as a member of the Board

of Supervisors for Avoca Township, and has held other minor official positions. He affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church in religious matters, and socially is an ardent Comrade of Post No. 75, G. A. R.. of Fairbury, Ill.

VAIL, HUBBARD F, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DISCHARGED JUN 11, 1863 AT GALLATIN TENN FOR DISABILITY.

VAIL, ISAAC, SGT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

VAN WORMER, WILLIAM, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

VANWORMER, WESLEY, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

VEATCH, JOHN N, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

VEATCH, HARRISON E, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

VIEUX, CASSIMERE, PVT, C, 39 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

VINCENT, JOSEPH A, CPT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

VIRGIN, JOHN, SGT, K, 3 IL US CAV, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, IL.

John lived in Fairbury after the war. His biography appeared in the 1878 history book.

JOHN VIRGIN, dealer in French horses, Fairbury; born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., Aug. 10, 1838; removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1855, locating in Eppard's Point Township, this county. Served as Orderly Sergeant of Co. K, 3d Ill. Cav., from August, 1861, to August, 1864. After his return from the army, he engaged in farming in Avoca Township, removing to Fairbury, his present home, in the Spring of 1868. Owns 300 acres of land, valued at $3,000, and city property valued at $2,000. Married in the Spring of 1865 to Miss Serepta J. McDowell; she was born in Avoca Township, this county. Mr. V. is President of the Fairbury Union Agricultural Society, and has filled that position since the date of its organization. He was appointed Postmaster at Fairbury, May 17, 1878.

John Virgin also had a biography and a portrait in the 1888 history book.

JOHN VIRGIN. Remarkable strides have been made in the improvement of the quality of horses and other domestic animals in this country within the past few years, and in Livingston County may be found some of the men who have accomplished so much in this respect.

One of these gentlemen, whose name is known throughout the country, resides at Fairbury. He is engaged in importing, breeding and dealing in French draft horses, and brings to bear in his business a rare amount of

enterprise and skill. To him belongs the honor of first introducing this stock of horses into Livingston County, and since those pioneer days in the development of this noble animal in this section of the State, no man has done more and deserves higher praise than he, and in presenting his portrait, which we do in this connection, we give to our patrons the picture not only of an enterprising business man, but an estimable and worthy citizen. He takes special interest in all movements for the public good, and contributes liberally both of his time and means to every good work.

Mr. Virgin is a native of Indiana, and was born in Carroll County on the 10th of August, 1838. He is the son of Thomas and Lucinda (Girard) Virgin, who were natives of Ohio. The former was reared to manhood in that State, moved to Indiana and was there married. He was a farmer by occupation and became a citizen of Illinois, where he continued the cultivation of the soil up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1870. His widow and family of eight children are all still living.

Our subject came with his parents to Illinois in 1854, and located near Pontiac, where he worked on a farm until 1870, and during that year moved to Fairbury. In 1868 he began the breeding of French draft horses, which, as above indicated, was before anyone else had inaugurated this enterprise which has since proved to be of such vast importance, not only to the agriculturists of the country, but to the business interests of the great cities.

In 1872 he made the first importation of these horses to Livingston County, bringing at that time three splendid animals. Of late years the purchase of these horses in France is effected through a resident party in that country, who buys the finest stock and consigns them to Mr. Virgin for sale. Since beginning the business he has shipped between 400 and 500 animals, and the sales now amount to $30,000 or $40,000 annually. When Mr. Virgin began

the business he had no capital with which to operate, and the first money used was borrowed at a time when he was a farm tenant. His splendid success from such a beginning certainly indicates rare business talent.

Mr. Virgin was married, Jan. 26, 1865, to Miss Sarepta J. McDowell, of Fairbury, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Houston, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Virgin was born in Livingston County April 5, 1842, and came from a pioneer family who settled in Avoca Township in 1832. The names of her parents were John and Elizabeth (Moore) McDowell, natives respectively of Ohio and Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Virgin have had four children: Georgie, who was born Oct. 23, 1866, and died Sept. 12, 1881; Minnie, who was born Aug. 18, 1868; Alta, Aug. 4, 1870, and Daisy, Feb. 25, 1875.

Mr. Virgin was a member of Company K, 3rd Illinois Cavalry, for three years. He entered as a private Aug. 7, 1861, and was promoted Orderly Sergeant, in which capacity he acted for nearly three years. He participated in all the heavy battles of the West, and was taken prisoner Nov. 25, 18(33, at Vermillionville, La., and was held for thirty days when he was paroled. He remained on parole seven months, during part of which time he served as Quartermaster in the parole camp, and upon being exchanged remained in this capacity until the expiration of his term of service. He was discharged Sept. 4, 1864, at Springfield. Ill.

The firm of Virgin, Brown & Co., own 400 acres of fine land in various tracts which is specially devoted to raising fine stock. Much of this land is under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Virgin is a Republican, and takes great interest in both the National and local campaigns managed by that party. Mr. V. is and has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture for the past four years, and is now General Superintendent of the State Fair and fat stock show.

He is one of the charter members of Fairbury Post No. 75, G. A. R., and has occupied most of its posts of duty and is now Commander. He takes great pleasure in attending State Encampments and meeting his old comrades. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contribute liberally to the support and maintenance of that organization.

VORDING, CHARLES, PVT, B, 8 IL US INF, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WALDON, JAMES H, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WALDRICK, FRANKLIN O, PVT, B, 65 IL US INF, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WARNER, MORRIS H, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, AVOCA, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WARRICK, JOHN, PVT, D, 71 IL US INF, FAIRBURG, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WEBSTER, TIMOTHY, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WEIDER, AARON1 ,LT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

Mr. Weider appeared in the 1878 history book.

AARON WEIDER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Lodemia; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1822; his grandfather, Jacob Weider, came from Germany when a young man, and after living in Pennsylvania a number of years, removed to Ross Co. in 1795, being one of the earliest settlers there. Mr. Weider's father, George Weider, removed to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in 1838, and to Livingston Co. in 1855, Mr. Weider coming the following year. He was married May 2, 1854, to Miss Matilda Tanner, who was born in Fountain Co., Ind., Feb. 21, 1830; they have six children living—Maria Josephine, Blanch, Clara, Jessie, Nettie and Alfred G. In July, 1861, Mr. W. entered the Union army as a private in Co. K, 3d I. V. C.; was commissioned First Lieut., and served until September, 1864; he was engaged principally in scouting service in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, etc.; he was present with his regiment at the battles of Pea Ridge, Springfield, Mo., Helena, Ark., Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, etc. He owns 130 acres of land on Sec. 16, valued at $6,500. In 1869, he was elected County Treasurer, serving two terms; he was the first Supervisor from Avoca Tp., and has served one term as Township School Trustee, and held various other town offices.

Mr. Weider also had a biography in the 1888 history book.

AARON WEIDER. So far as relates to residence, the man who was born in Ohio and resided there until nearing his majority, then became a citizen of Indiana until his marriage, and afterward a resident of Illinois, can boast of citizenship in three of the greatest Western States. Ohio people are good people wherever you find them. The adopted Indianian is distinguished the World over as a rugged, honest man, while he who has lived long enough in the Prairie State to be an Illinoisan, in fact has acquired about the best citizenship that one can boast of. In these declarations we have outlined the men among whom Mr. Weider can be classed, as the facts of his birth and life as revealed in the following- sketch will show.

Mr. Welder is a native of Ross County, Ohio, where he was born on the 9th of October, 1822. He is the son of George and Patience (Ford) Welder, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and were both of German origin.

The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the father served in a like capacity in the War of 1812. He was the fourth son in his fathers family, and was reared in Ohio until his eighteenth year, when he accompanied his parents when they removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind.

On the 2d of May, 1854, Mr. Weider was married to Matilda Tanner, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. They have had seven children, of whom live are living: Blanche, Mrs. A. M. Bentley, of Owego Township; Clara: Jessie F., Mrs. D. M. Phillips, of Nebraska; Metta and Alfred G.

In 1856 Mr. Weider came to Livingston Country with his wife and one child, and after residing in various parts of the county, settled on the farm which be is now occupying, on section 16, Avoca Township, in the year 1877. This farm consists of 120 acres, every foot of which is available for cultivation.

The subject of our sketch is an enthusiastic member of the Republican party, which upon several occasions has chosen him to serve the people in some official capacity. For one year he was Collector of Avoca Township, and is at present Assessor.

He served for many years as District School Director, and for four years in the responsible position of Treasurer of Livingston County, in all of which various positions he has discharged the duties which devolved upon him to the satisfaction of all the people. He is a member of Fairbury Lodge, A. F. & A. JL, and takes an interest in all things connected with that fraternity. He and his wife are highly esteemed members of society, and popular with all their neighbors.

Mr. Weider has a war record of which any man might be proud. On the 24th of July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 2d Illinois Cavalry, and served until the 5th of December, 1864, during which time he participated in many serious engagements, and marched many hundreds of miles. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bluffs, Black River, Edwards Station, and the siege of Vicksburg. He had two ribs broken by a fall from a horse while participating in a cavalry charge in the skirmish on Red River in Louisiana. He took part in numerous engagements and skirmishes, and was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., at the close of his term of service. He entered the army as a private soldier, and was soon afterward chosen First Lieutenant of the company, and for nearly two years, while holding that rank, commanded the company, the Captain being absent on detached service nearly all that time.

WELLS, HENRY, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL .DISCHARGED MAR 19, 1863 AT SOUTH TUNNELL TENN FOR DISABILITY.

WHEELER, MANLY A, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WILHOUN, PETER, PVT, G, 69 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WILLS, JACOB, PVT, 61 USC INF, INDIAN GROVE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WINCE, PHILIP, PVT, E, 129 IL US INF, FAIRBURGH, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WOOD, ISRAEL, PVT, 13 US INF, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

WRIGHT, JAMES M, PVT, A, 1 IL US CAV, BLOOMINGTON, IL. HE WAS A BUGLER.

Mr. Wright's biography appeared in the 1878 history book.

JAMES M. WRIGHT, Deputy Sheriff, Fairbury; was born in Greene Co., Penn., Oct, 3, 1844; when about 8 years of age, he came with his father to Bloomington, Ill., where he lived until the beginning of the rebellion. In the Spring of 1862, he: enlisted the 1st Ill. Cavalry, and after about nine months' service was discharged with the regiment, and then re-enlisted in the 16th Ill. Cav. as a Sergeant of Co. M; served until August, 1865; took part in the siege of Nashville and of Knoxville, and was taken prisoner at Jonesville, Va., Jan. 3, 1864; after remaining a prisoner eleven months at Lynchburg, Libby Prison, Belle Isle, Andersonville and Milan, Ga., was exchanged in November, 1864; he was a witness during the trial of Wirz, the keeper of Andersonville Prison. On his return, he came to Fairbury, where he has resided ever since. After spending several years in the employ of the T.P. & W. R.R. Co. and two years as clerk in a drug store, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Robinson in 1872 and has held that position ever since. He was married in January, 1865, to Mattie R. Baker, of Bloomington; they have two children; Harry N. and Lillie M.

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN2 ,LT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ZUCH, THOMAS, PVT, K, 3 IL US CAV, FAIRBURY, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

ZWISSLER, JOSEPH D, PVT, B, 8 IL US INF, BELLE PRAIRIE, LIVINGSTON CO, IL.

CHAPTER 7

Prisoners of War

Isaac Spangler, and Jacob Tucker were held briefly as prisoners of war. During the early part of the Civil War, the North and the South would do prisoner exchanges. Both Spangler and Tucker were released as a result of prisoner exchanges.

Civil War Prisoner Exchange Program

A History Channel web page has a good summary of the prisoner exchange program during the Civil War.

On January 24, 1865, the Confederate Congress agreed to continue prisoner exchanges, opening a process that had operated only sporadically for three years.

In the first year of the Civil War, prisoner exchanges were conducted primarily between field generals on an ad hoc basis. The Union was reluctant to enter any formal agreements, fearing that it would legitimize the Confederate government. But the issue became more important as the campaigns escalated in 1862. In July 1862, Union General John Dix and Confederate General Daniel H. Hill reached an agreement in which each soldier was assigned a value according to rank.

For example, one private was worth another private; corporals and sergeants were worth two privates; and lieutenants were worth three privates. A commanding general was worth 60 privates. Under this system, thousands of soldiers were exchanged rather than languishing in prisons like those in Andersonville, Georgia, or Elmira, New York.

The system was really a gentlemen’s agreement, relying on the trust of each side. It broke down in 1862 when Confederates refused to exchange black Union soldiers. From 1862 to 1865, prisoner exchanges were rare. When they did happen, it was usually because two local commanders came to a workable agreement. The result of the breakdown was the swelling of prisoner-of-war camps in both the North and South. The most notorious of all the camps was Andersonville, where one-third of the approximately 46,000 Union troops incarcerated died of disease, exposure, or starvation.

Though the prisoner exchanges resumed in January 1865, the end of the war was so close that it did not make much difference.

Libby Prison in Richmond and Salisbury, North Carolina

These two Confederate prisons were not nearly as bad of the conditions at he infamous Andersonville, Georgia, prison.

Alexander Easton was held as a prison of war at both Libby Prison in Richmond and also a facility at Salisbury, North Carolina.

Andersonville Prison

The worst Confederate Prison was at Andersonville, Ga. Wikipedia gives a good overview of this facility.

The Andersonville National Historic Site, located near Andersonville, Georgia, preserves the former Camp Sumter (also known as Andersonville Prison), a Confederate prisoner-of-war camp during the final twelve months of the American Civil War.

Most of the site lies in southwestern Macon County, adjacent to the east side of the town of Andersonville. As well as the former prison, the site contains the Andersonville National Cemetery and the National Prisoner of War Museum.

The site is an iconic reminder of the horrors of Civil War prisons. It was commanded by Captain Henry Wirz, who was tried and executed after the war for war crimes. It was overcrowded to four times its capacity, with an inadequate water supply, inadequate food rations, and unsanitary conditions. Of the approximately 45,000 Union prisoners held at Camp Sumter during the war, nearly 13,000 died. The chief causes of death were scurvy, diarrhea, and dysentery.

Conditions
A depiction of Andersonville Prison by John L. Ransom The prison, which opened in February 1864, originally covered about 16.5 acres of land enclosed by a 15foot high stockade.

In June 1864, it was enlarged to 26.5 acres. The stockade was rectangular, of dimensions 1,620 feet by 779 feet. There were two entrances on the west side of the

stockade, known as "north entrance" and "south entrance".

Descriptions of Andersonville
Robert H. Kellogg, sergeant major in the 16th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, described his entry as a prisoner into the prison camp, May 2, 1864:

As we entered the place, a spectacle met our eyes that almost froze our blood with horror, and made our hearts fail within us. Before us were forms that had once been active and erect; stalwart men, now nothing but mere walking skeletons, covered with filth and vermin. Many of our men, in the heat and intensity of their feeling, exclaimed with earnestness. "Can this be hell?" "God protect us!" and all thought that he alone could bring them out alive from so terrible a place.

In the center of the whole was a swamp, occupying about three or four acres of the narrowed limits, and a part of this marshy place had been used by the prisoners as a sink, and excrement covered the ground, the scent arising from which was suffocating. The ground allotted to our ninety was near the edge of this plague-spot, and how we were to live through the warm summer weather in the midst of such fearful surroundings, was more than we cared to think of just then.

Further descriptions of the camp can be found in the diary of Ransom Chadwick, a member of the 85th New York Infantry Regiment. Chadwick and his regimental mates were taken to the Andersonville Prison, arriving on April 30, 1864. An extensive and detailed diary was kept by John L. Ransom of his time as a prisoner at Andersonville.

Father Peter Whelan arrived on 16 June 1864 to muster the resources of the church and help provide relief to the prisoners.

The Dead Line
At Andersonville, a light fence known as "the dead line" was erected approximately 19 feet inside the stockade wall. It demarcated a no-man's land that kept prisoners away from the stockade wall, which was made of rough-hewn logs about 16 feet high and stakes driven into the ground. Anyone crossing or even touching this "dead line" was shot without warning by sentries in the pigeon roosts.

Health problems
At this time in the war, Andersonville Prison was frequently undersupplied with food. The Confederate Army and civilians also struggled to get enough food. The shortage was suffered by prisoners and the Confederate personnel alike within the fort, but the prisoners received less than the guards, as the latter did not suffer such emaciation, nor scurvy (caused by vitamin C deficiency). The latter was probably the main cause of mortality (along with diarrhea, caused by living in the filth from poor sanitation and the necessity to take drinking water from a creek filled at all times with fecal material from thousands of sick and dying men). Even when sufficient quantities of supplies were available, they were of poor quality and poorly prepared.

There were no new clothes given to prisoners whose clothing was often falling to pieces. In some cases, clothes were taken from the dead. John McElroy, a prisoner at Andersonville, recalls "Before one was fairly cold his clothes would be appropriated and divided, and I have seen many sharp fights between contesting claimants."

Although the prison was surrounded by forest, very little wood was allowed to the prisoners for warmth or cooking. This and the lack of utensils made it almost impossible for the prisoners to cook the main food they received, poorly milled corn flour.

During the summer of 1864, Union prisoners suffered greatly from hunger, exposure and disease. Within seven months, about a third died from what was diagnosed as dysentery and scurvy; they were buried in mass graves, the standard practice by Confederate prison authorities at Andersonville. In 1864 the Confederate Surgeon General asked Joseph Jones, an expert on infectious disease, to investigate the high mortality rate at the camp. He concluded that it was due to "scorbutic dysentery" (bloody diarrhea caused by vitamin C deficiency).

In 2010 the historian Drisdelle said that hookworm disease, a condition not recognized or known during the Civil War, was the major cause of much of the mortality.

The water supply from Stockade Creek became polluted when too many Union prisoners were housed by the Confederate authorities within the prison walls. Part of the creek was used as a sink, and the men were forced to wash themselves in the creek.

Survival and social networks

At the time of the Civil War, the concept of a prisoner of war camp was still new. It was as late as 1863 when President Lincoln demanded a code of conduct be instituted to guarantee prisoners of war the entitlement to food and medical treatment and to protect them from enslavement, torture, and murder. Andersonville did not provide its occupants with these guarantees; therefore, the prisoners at Andersonville, without any sort of law enforcement or protections, functioned more closely to a primitive society than a civil one.

As such, survival often depended on the strength of a prisoner's social network within the prison. A prisoner with friends inside Andersonville was more likely to survive than a lonesome prisoner. Social networks

provided prisoners with food, clothes, shelter, moral support, trading opportunities, and protection against other prisoners. One study found that a prisoner having a strong social network within Andersonville "had a statistically significant positive effect on survival probabilities, and that the closer the ties between friends as measured by such identifiers as ethnicity, kinship, and the same hometown, the bigger the effect."

The Raiders

The guards, disease, starvation and exposure were not all that prisoners had to deal with. A group of prisoners, calling themselves the Andersonville Raiders, attacked their fellow inmates to steal food, jewelry, money and clothing. They were armed mostly with clubs and killed to get what they wanted. Another group rose up, organized by Peter "Big Pete" Aubrey, to stop the larceny, calling themselves "Regulators". They caught nearly all of the Raiders, who were tried by the Regulators' judge, Peter McCullough, and jury, selected from a group of new prisoners. This jury, upon finding the Raiders guilty, set punishment that included running the gauntlet, being sent to the stocks, ball and chain and, in six cases, hanging.

The conditions were so poor that in July 1864, Captain Wirz paroled five Union soldiers to deliver a petition signed by the majority of Andersonville's prisoners asking that the Union reinstate prisoner exchanges in order to relieve the overcrowding and allow prisoners to leave these terrible conditions. That request was denied. The Union soldiers, who had sworn to do so, returned to report this to their comrades.

Confederacy's offer to release prisoners
In the latter part of the summer of 1864, the Confederacy offered to conditionally release prisoners if the Union would send ships to retrieve them (Andersonville is inland, with access possible only via rail and road).

In the autumn of 1864, after the capture of Atlanta, all the prisoners who were well enough to be moved were sent to Millen, Georgia, and Florence, South Carolina. At Millen, better arrangements prevailed. After General William Tecumseh Sherman began his march to the sea, the prisoners were returned to Andersonville.

During the war, 45,000 prisoners were received at Andersonville prison; of these nearly 13,000 died. The nature and causes of the deaths are a continuing source of controversy among historians. Some contend that the deaths resulted from deliberate Confederate war crimes against Union prisoners, while others state that they resulted from disease promoted by severe overcrowding; the food shortage in the Confederate States; the prison officials' incompetence; and the breakdown of the prisoner exchange system, caused by the Confederacy's refusal to include blacks in the exchanges, thus overfilling the stockade.

During the war, disease was the primary cause of death in both armies, suggesting that infectious disease was a chronic problem, due to poor sanitation in regular as well as prison camps.

Prisoner population
7,160: April 1, 1864
12,000: May 5, 1864
20,652: June 13, 1864
23,942: June 19, 1864
29,076: July 18, 1864
31,678: July 31, 1864
31,693: August 31, 1864

Dorence Atwater
A young Union prisoner, Dorence Atwater, was chosen to record the names and numbers of the dead at Andersonville, for the use by the Confederacy and the federal government after the war ended. He believed, correctly, the federal government would never see the list.

Therefore, he sat next to Henry Wirz, who was in charge of the prison pen, and secretly kept his own list among other papers. When Atwater was released, he put the list in his bag and took it through the lines without being caught. It was published by the New York Tribune when Horace Greeley, the paper's owner, learned the federal government had refused the list and given Atwater much grief.

It was Atwater's opinion that Andersonville's commanding officer was trying to ensure that Union prisoners would be rendered unfit to fight if they survived.

Newell Burch
P.O.W. Newell Burch also recorded Andersonville's decrepit conditions (in his diary). A member of the 154th New York Volunteer Infantry, Burch was captured on the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg; he was first imprisoned at Belle Isle in Richmond, Virginia, and then Andersonville. He is credited with being the longest-held Union prisoner of war during the Civil War, surviving a

total of 661 days in Confederate hands. His original diary is in the collection of the Dunn County Historical Society in Menomonee, Wisconsin; a mimeographed copy is held by the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Escapes
Confederate records show that 351 prisoners (about 0.7% of all inmates) escaped, though many were recaptured.[27] The US Army lists 32 as returning to Union lines; of the rest, some likely simply returned to civilian life without notifying the military, while others probably died.

Liberation
Andersonville Prison was liberated in May 1865.

Trial
After the war, Henry Wirz, commandant of the inner stockade at Camp Sumter, was tried by a military tribunal on charges of war crimes. The trial was presided over by Union General Lew Wallace and featured chief Judge Advocate General (JAG) prosecutor Norton Parker Chipman.

A number of former prisoners testified about conditions at Andersonville, many accusing Wirz of specific acts of cruelty, for some of which Wirz was not even present in the camp. The court also considered official correspondence from captured Confederate records.

Perhaps the most damaging was a letter to the Confederate surgeon general by Dr. James Jones, who in 1864 was sent by Richmond to investigate conditions at Camp Sumter. Jones had been appalled by what he found, and reported he vomited twice and contracted influenza from the single hour he'd toured the camp. His graphically

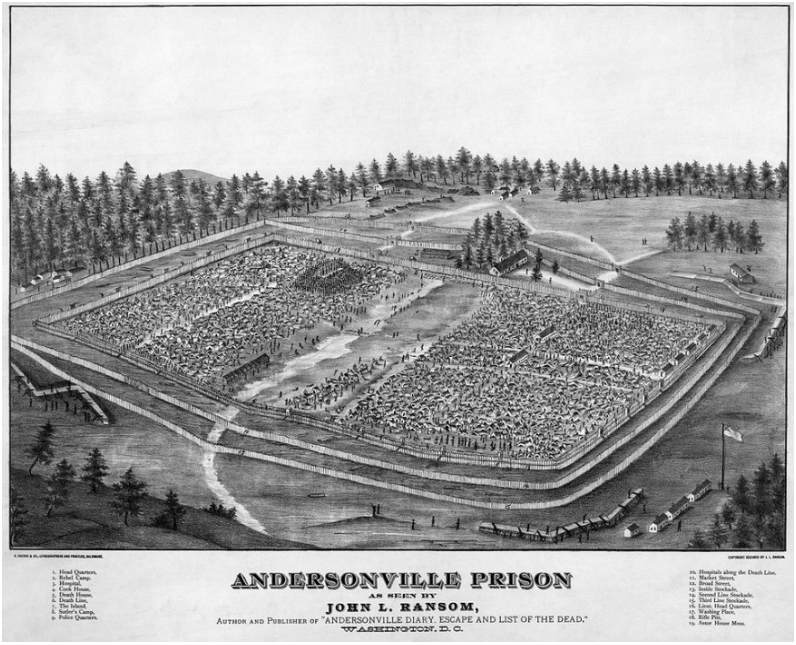
detailed report to his superiors all but closed the case for the prosecution.

Wirz presented evidence that he had pleaded to Confederate authorities to try to get more food and that he had tried to improve the conditions for the prisoners inside. However, he was found guilty and was sentenced to death, and on November 10, 1865, he was hanged.

Wirz was the only Confederate official to be tried and convicted of war crimes resulting from the Civil War. The revelation of the prisoners' sufferings was one of the factors that shaped public opinion in the North regarding the South after the close of the Civil War.

Aftermath

In 1890, the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Georgia, bought the site of Andersonville Prison through membership and subscriptions. In 1910, the site was donated to the federal government by the Woman's Relief Corps (auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic).


ANDERSONVILLE PRISON
AS SEEN BY
JOHN L. RANSOM,
Author and Publisher of "ANDERSONVILLE DIARY, ESCAPE AND LIST OF THE DEAD."
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pulaski Mussey, James Wright, and Alexander Easton were all held at Andersonville Prison. James Wright served as a witness at Henry Wirz's trial in Washington, DC, after the war was over.

Unique Story of Andersonville Survivor

Through an Internet search, the front and back images of a cardboard card was found. The front side of the card is shown below.

The image on the back side of this card is almost illegible. The author retyped the words and the retyped version is shown below.

This Photo

Is a copy of the original taken by a rebel artist at the parole camp near Vicksburg, March 28th, 1865. It is a correct photo of E.W. McIntosh of Co. E, 14th Ills Infantry, as he appeared at parole camp, after having been confined at Andersonville prison for a period of about seven months, his weight being only 65 pounds, almost destitute of clothing, as you can plainly see. Through intense suffering and starvation, be became afflicted with spinal disease causing mental derangement at times, which incapacitates him for either mental or physical labor. Scurvy also entered his system, causing gangareenous sores to almost cover his body, as can be seen in the picture. He was one of the survivors of the Steamer Sultania which was blown up on the Mississippi river 27th of April 1865, and was in the water until in the afternoon of the 28th, when he was rescued by some colored men and taken to Overton hospital, Memphis, Tenn. Discharged at Springfield, Ill. June 30, '65, has been under the doctors care most of the time, and now sells his picture and songs to maintain his family. Patronize him and help the soldiers along. He will go anywhere to lecture and exhibit his fine paintings on prisoner life in Dixie, and a grand vocal or instrumental concert, just what the G.A.R. boys want at their camp fire.

THIS PHOTO 25c. EACH

Now resides at Fairbury, Ill.

A search of the State of Illinois Civil War veterans database was conducted. There was an E.W. McIntosh in the 14th IL Infantry. There is also a note saying he was a "veteran prisoner of war entitled to three months extra pay."

The web site FindaGrave.com has quite a bit of information about E.W. McIntosh, put together by a descendant. The following three photos are on this web site.

This cabinet card includes a description of his Civil War service on the opposite side. It is said to be copied from a tintype made at a parole camp near Vicksburg, Miss., Mar. 28, 1865. E.W. McIntosh enlisted in Co. E, 14th Ill. Inf., May 25, 1861, and transf. to Co. A near the end of the war. He was captured at Ackworth, Ga., and confined at Andersonville, Ga., from Oct. 4, 1864, to Mar. 28, 1865. As a POW, his weight dropped from 175 lbs. to 65, and was "afflicted with spinal disease, causing mental derangement which incapaciates him from either mental or physical labor. Scurvey also entered his system, causing gangreenous [sic] sores..." After being paroled, he survived the explosion of the Steamer "Sultana," on the Miss. R., Apr. 27, 1865. After the war, he traveled around, selling these photographs, as well as a song.

Added by: Leon Edmund Basile
3/14/2008

Major E. W. McINTOSH

Late of 14th Ill. Inf.

OMAHA, - - NEBRASKA

Civil War veteran Eppenetus Washington McIntosh photograph shows portrait of Union veteran Private E.W. McIntosh of Co. E, 14th Illinois Infantry Regiment in uniform with guitar and bugle in front of painted backdrop.

The descendant also provided the biographical information shown below.

Birth:
Nov. 25, 1843
Terre Haute
Vigo County
Indiana, USA

Death:
Jul. 26, 1927

Aka Epperitus McIntosh
Served in Company A 14th Illinois Infantry Captured and imprisoned at Cahaba Alabama.

The Civil War Soldiers database reports he was imprisoned at Andersonville POW camp, exchanged April 15, 1864. Survived the destruction of transport "Sultana" on April 27, 1865.

Supported himself after the Civil War by selling postcards of himself. One as a released POW and two of him traveling and singing on the road of his experiences.

Made a statement on loss of Sultana on pp.252-254 of Loss of the Sultana and Reminiscences of Survivors: History of a Disaster ...by Chester Berry 1892

Email excerpts 6/12/2012 from his great-great nephew B Tharp:
"Eppenetus Washington McIntosh was born in Terra Haute, Indiana November 25, 1843. His father and mother were Archibald and Tabatha McIntosh. The family moved to Illinois sometime in 1852. I drew up a list of events in Epp's life while researching my family.
I thought you might find it helpful.

I have pictures of my grandmother, my two uncles (in their early teens, and my mother, age 8, with uncle Epp and his banjo. He was quite the character and sure as heck led an interesting life. At one time or another he claimed to be a Major, a "private soldier", a minister (he actually performed weddings and funerals), and a house painter.

The housepainter is true the others are embellishment. That said, his life did not need embellishment, it was totally unique and as exciting as you could wish for. He was wounded twice and still re-enlisted.

1.Born in Terra Haute, Indiana November 25, 1843

2.Family moved to Bloomington, Illinois, 1852 (9 years old).

3.April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter fired upon

4.May 25, 1861, Eppenetus W. McIntosh enrolled in Company E of the 14th Illinois Infantry, (age 17 years, see the ten regiment law) Enrolled as a drummer.

5.Use 14th Illinois Regimental history for wartime history of companies A, C, & E. (explains the confusion as to which company he was in)

6.Captured at Acworth Georgia October 4, 1864 and taken to Andersonville prison approximately October 9, 1864.

7.Remained at Andersonville prison until sent to Camp Lawton, Millen, GA,(still Andersonville prison just name change) November 11, 1864, and exchanged as part of a prisoner exchange on approximately April 10, 1865. He is mistakenly listed as Epenetus W. McIntosh of Company A, 14th Illinois Infantry, in prison camp records. This is a

result of his reenlistment in the regular army and the combining of the 14th and 15th Illinois Regiments in 1864.

8. Transferred to Vicksburg, Mississippi, (weight 80Lbs) for repatriation to Illinois on or about April 10, 1865 where he regained weight and strength.

9. Appomattox Courthouse-Surrender of Robert E. Lee April 9, 1865.

10. April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln Assassinated at Ford's Theater.

11. Eppenetus and approximately 1,300 others board the Steamer Henry Ames on the afternoon of April 23, 1865 for the trip to Ft. Benton, MO.

12. Arrives in Memphis, Tennessee on the Henry Ames the afternoon of April 25, 1865, for freight and off-loading.

13. Left the ship to get food and drink and look at the city life he had not seen for four years.

14. Returns to the river front and discovers that he has missed the ship but another steamer headed for Cairo, Illinois, is landing that is so crowded with men he decides to sneak on board when it leaves. This new ship is unloading sugar and livestock so will leave later and allow him to stow away.

15. Left Memphis about midnight April 26, 1865 on the Sultana. 2:00 AM April 27, 1865, The Sultana blows up and Eppenetus is blown into the Mississippi river where he stays afloat until rescued the morning of April 28, 1865, from a sand bar he managed to swim to. He is rescued by colored fishermen at about 10:00 AM and taken to Overton Hospital in Memphis. He is a patient at Overton Hospital for two days and released to continue to Benton Barracks,

St. Louis, MO. He is given recovery furlough and later mustered out on May 30, 1865. He is listed among the approximately 437 known survivors in every record. Listed as survivor of the Sultana in the Andersonville prison records.

16. May 30, 1865 discharged from the 14th Illinois regiment at Springfield, Illinois.

17. Marries Elizabeth (Lizzie) Holmes 1867

18. Applies for a Union pension on January 11, 1878. Writes name as Eppenetus W. McIntosh. Does not list a wife or children.

19. Census of 1880 shows two children, all sons. Albert, and Arthur

20. Census of 1900 shows Epp married to an Elizabeth Holmes and with sons named Albert Holmes McIntosh, Arthur F. and Fred. Lists occupation as retired Minister.

21. Epp may have been at the 1905 dedication of the national park in Andersonville.

22. Census of 1910 shows Epp and Lizzie living with Albert, Albert's wife and three sons, the youngest brother Fred, a nurse/servant, and a lodger all in Omaha Nebraska.

23. Census of 1920 shows Epp alone as Lizzie dies sometime in 1916.

24. Buried in the Leavenworth National cemetery, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county, Kansas, as, McIntosh, Eppenetus W, d. 07/26/1927, Plot: 34 20 11,bur. 07/26/1927 He was aged 83 years and eight months.

No Evidence that E.W. McIntosh Lived in Fairbury, Illinois

As noted in the FindAgrave.com information provided by the descendant, there is no evidence substantiating that E.W. McIntosh ever lived in Fairbury, Illinois.

The copies of the advertising cabinet cards provided by the descendant on FindAGrave.com also list his home as Decatur, Illinois, and Omaha, Nebraska.

The author's theory is that Mr. McIntosh had advertising cabinet cards printed up. He instructed the printer to put the name of whatever town(s) he was going to visit to collect donations.

CHAPTER 8

Civil War Data Analysis

Number of Men that Served

Approximately 301 Fairbury area men served in the Civil War. No Fairbury area women served in the Civil War.

Portion of the Male Population that Served

The population in 1860 was 262 citizens in Fairbury plus about 600 farmers surrounding Fairbury. If we assume half of the city population was male, this means there were about 130 men. This gives a male population of about 730.

So if 301 men served in the Civil War out of a male population of 730, this means about 41% of the men served.

Contribution by Geographical Area

68% of the Fairbury area veterans lived in Fairbury, 14% lived in Indian Grove Township, 13% in Avoca Township, and 5% lived in Belle Prairie Township.

Casualties

There was a total of 31 casualties suffered by Fairbury area veterans. This is a casualty rate of about 10%.

Largest Fairbury Area Military Units

The largest military unit comprised of Fairbury area men was the 129th Illinois Infantry Company E with 103 men. The second largest military unit of Fairbury area men was the 3rd Illinois Cavalry Company K with 90 men.

Prisoners of War

Isaac Spangler, and Jacob Tucker were held briefly as prisoners of war. Both Spangler and Tucker were released as a result of prisoner exchanges.

Alexander Easton was held as a prison of war at both Libby Prison in Richmond and also a facility at Salisbury, North Carolina.

Pulaski Mussey, James Wright, and Alexander Easton were all held at Andersonville Prison. James Wright served as a witness at Henry Wirz's trial in Washington, DC, after the war was over.

Substitutes

During the Civil War, it was an acceptable practice to pay a substitute to take your place as a soldier in the Union Army. In the 1888 history book, it is noted that Aaron Becker, Belle Prairie Township, paid $1,000 in 1863 for a substitute to take his place in the Union Army. That would be equivalent to $20,230 in 2017 dollars.

The two Putnam brothers, George and Henry, were both supposed to serve in the Union Army as

substitutes. Neither one made it to their assigned Union military units. Their father reported them both killed in the Civil War in the 1878 history book and in his obituary.

CHAPTER 9

Grand Army of the Republic

Wikipedia gives a good summary of the GAR (Grand Army of the Republic).

Grand Army of the Republic

Abbreviation
G.A.R.

Successor
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Formation
April 6, 1866

Founder
Benjamin F. Stephenson

Extinction
August 2, 1956

Type
Veterans organization

Purpose
Social, literary, historical, benevolent

The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was a fraternal organization composed of veterans of the Union Army (United States Army), Union Navy(U.S. Navy), Marines and the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service who served in the American Civil War for the Northern/Federal forces.

Founded in 1866 in Decatur, Illinois, and growing to include hundreds of posts (local community units) across the nation (predominately in the North, but also a few in the South and West), it was dissolved in 1956 at the death of its last member, Albert Woolson (1850 -1956) of Duluth, Minnesota.

Linking men through their experience of the war, the G.A.R. became among the first organized advocacy groups in American politics, supporting voting rights for black veterans, promoting patriotic education, helping to make Memorial Day a national holiday, lobbying the United States Congress to establish regular veterans' pensions, and supporting Republican political candidates. Its peak membership, at more than 490,000, was in 1890, a high point of various Civil War commemorative and monument dedication ceremonies.

It was succeeded by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War(SUVCW), composed of male descendants of Union Army and Union Navy veterans.

History
After the end of American Civil War, various state and local organizations were formed for veterans to network and maintain connections with each other. Many of the veterans used their shared experiences as a basis for fellowship. Groups of men began joining together, first for

camaraderie and later for political power. Emerging as most influential among the various organizations during the first post-war years was the Grand Army of the Republic, founded on April 6, 1866, on the principles of "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty," in Decatur, Illinois, by Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson.

The GAR initially grew and prospered as a de facto political arm of the Republican Party during the heated political contests of the Reconstruction Era. The commemoration of Union Army and Navy veterans, black and white, immediately became entwined with partisan politics. The GAR promoted voting rights for Negro veterans, as many white veterans recognized their demonstrated patriotism and sacrifices, providing one of the first racially integrated social/fraternal organizations in America. Black veterans, who enthusiastically embraced the message of equality, shunned black veterans' organizations in preference for racially inclusive and integrated groups.

But when the Republican Party's commitment to reform in the South gradually decreased, the GAR's mission became ill-defined and the organization floundered.

The GAR almost disappeared in the early 1870s, and many state-centered divisions, named "departments", and local posts ceased to exist.

In his General Order No. 11, dated May 5, 1868, first GAR Commander-in-Chief, General John A. Logan declared May 30 to be Memorial Day (also referred to for many years as "Decoration Day"), calling upon the GAR membership to make the May 30 observance an annual occurrence. Although not the first time war graves had been decorated, Logan's order effectively established "Memorial Day" as the day upon which Americans now pay tribute to all their war casualties, missing-in-action, and deceased veterans.

As decades passed, similarly inspired commemorations also spread across the South as "Confederate Memorial Day" or "Confederate Decoration Day", usually in April, led by organizations of Southern soldiers in the parallel United Confederate Veterans.

In the 1880s, the Union veterans' organization revived under new leadership that provided a platform for renewed growth, by advocating Federal pensions for veterans. As the organization revived, black veterans joined in significant numbers and organized local posts. The national organization, however, failed to press the case for similar pensions for black soldiers. Most black troops never received any pension or remuneration for wounds incurred during their Civil War service.

The GAR was organized into "Departments" at the state level and "Posts" at the community level, and military-style uniforms were worn by its members. There were posts in every state in the U.S., and several posts overseas.

The pattern of establishing departments and local posts was later used by other American military veterans' organizations, such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars (organized originally for veterans of the Spanish American War and the Philippine Insurrection) and the later American Legion (for the First World War and later expanded to include subsequent World War II, Korean, Vietnam and Middle Eastern wars).

The G.A.R.'s political power grew during the latter part of the 19th century, and it helped elect several United States presidents, beginning with the 18th, Ulysses S. Grant, and ending with the 25th, William McKinley. Five Civil War veterans and members (Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, and McKinley) were elected President of the United States; all were

Republicans. (The sole post-war Democratic president was Grover Cleveland, the 22nd and 24th chief executive.) For a time, candidates could not get Republican presidential or congressional nominations without the endorsement of the GAR veterans voting bloc.

Although an overwhelmingly male organization, the GAR is known to have had at least two women who were members. The first female known to be admitted to the GAR was Kady Brownell, who served in the Union Army with her husband Robert, a private in the 1st Rhode Island Infantry at the First Battle of Bull Run in Virginia and with the 5th Rhode Island Infantry at the Battle of New Berne in North Carolina. Kady was admitted as a member in 1870 to Elias Howe Jr. Post #3, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. The GAR insignia is engraved on her gravestone in the North Burial Ground in Providence, Rhode Island.

In 1897 the GAR admitted Sarah Emma Edmonds, who served in the 2nd Michigan Infantry as a disguised man named Franklin Thompson from May 1861 until April 1863. In 1882, she collected affidavits from former comrades in an effort to petition for a veteran's pension which she received in July 1884. Edmonds was only a member for a brief period as she died September 5, 1898; however she was given a funeral with military honors when she was reburied in Houston in 1901.It is possible that other women were members of the GAR as well.

The GAR reached its largest enrollment in 1890, with 490,000 members. It held an annual "National Encampment" every year from 1866 to 1949. At that final encampment in Indianapolis, Indiana, the few surviving members voted to retain the existing officers in place until the organization's dissolution; Theodore Penland of Oregon, the GAR's Commander at the time, was therefore its last. In 1956, after the death of the last member, Albert Woolson, the GAR was formally dissolved.

Fairbury GAR Post 75

Fairbury had a very active GAR post. Members of the Fairbury Post 75 sent representatives to the State of Illinois GAR encampments.

The book below has the State GAR meeting summaries for 1880 through 1888. Each year, the Fairbury GAR Post 75 representatives are listed as attending the meeting. Mr. Mundt also reports that he visited several towns close to Fairbury and helped them establish their own GAR posts.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT,

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS,

Grand Army Republic

HELD AT

CHICAGO,

— ON —

January 29th and 30th, 1880.

AURORA, ILL.:
KNICKERBOCKER & HODDER, Printers, Blank Book Makers and Book Binders,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 South Broadway.
1880.

FAIRBURY POST No. 75, FAIRBURY.

COM.—W. D. Hilsibeck. S. V. C.—G. B. Latimer. J. V. C.—G. B. Brownson.
DEL.—*John Virgin.
ALT.—Wm. Mateson.
P. P. C.—*D. L. Murdock, *H. H. Stafford, *A. H. Mundt, *J. Zimmerman, B. E. Robinson.

FAIRBURY POST, NO. 75, FAIRBURY.

COM.—John Virgin. S. V. C.—J. F. Earnhart. J. V. C.—Jas. Armstrong, Sr.
DEL.—J. F. Earnhart.
ALT.—Isaiah Cown.
P P. C.—D. L. Murdock, H. H. Stafford, *A. H. Mundt, B. E. Robinson. J Zimmerman, D. W. Hilsabeck.

FAIRBURY, ILL., January 23, 1884.

J. L. Bennett, A. A. G.

COMRADE: I have the honor to make the following report as Special Mustering Officer of the Department of Illinois. The following Posts were mustered by me to date:

Chenoa Post, No. 185, on Feb. 9, 1883, with 33 Charter Members.
Weston Post, No. 192, on March 3, 1883, with 18 Charter Members.
Cornell Post, No. 223, on April 24, 1883, with 16 Charter Members.
Piper City Post, No. 361, on Nov. 13, 1883, with 25 Charter Members.
Chatsworth Post, No. 388, on Jan. 16, 1884, with 22 Charter Members.

I have also communicated with several towns for the establishment of new Posts; some were mustered by other S. M. O.'s. Kankakee is a town that seems hard to get started, like all towns where political and disbanded Posts have existed. I am sure a Post would be very successful there if once under way.

I have also visited some of the above Posts two and three times, and instructed them in the work, etc.

Digitized by

I publicly installed the officers of Post No. 185 on Jan. 5, 1884, and have been requested to publicly install the officers of Post No. 361 on Jan. 25, 1884.

Respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.

A. H. MUNDT,
S. M. O.

Two Civil War Cannons in Central Park

In 1902, the G.A.R. provided and installed two Civil War cannons in Fairbury's Central Park.

On Sept 3, 2005, the Bloomington Pantagraph ran a story about the two cannons being returned to Central Park.

Cannons to Return to Park

By Dave Tompkins

FAIRBURY — Two Civil War cannons that were on display at Central Park for decades soon will return in a newly created veterans memorial. The Arrowhead Lodge has received city approval to install mounts for the cannons and will dig holes for the footings soon. Private donations will cover the reinstallation cost.

"After four years, we thought it was time to bring the cannons back," said Randy Weber, president of Arrowhead Lodge. "They are a part of history and once they are gone, they are gone forever. Some people barely remember them now and the young don't even know about them."

The cannons, which are 62 inches long, 14 inches across and weigh 1,300 to 1,400 pounds each, will share a portion of the park's east side with a veterans memorial. A plaque commemorating World War I veterans will be on display, and the area will provide enough room for plaques or statues to honor veterans of World War II, and the Korean and Vietnam wars.

"There aren't any dedications to veterans from these wars, so we hope that the VFW, Legion or other organizations would add to the memorial in the future," Weber said.

Grand Army of the Republic Post 75 placed the cannons in the park in 1902 to honor Union soldiers. After spending more than 50 years at the center of the park, the cannons were removed four years ago when an inoperative fountain was replaced with a gazebo.

Lodge member Doug Steidinger said residents thought that one of the local clubs would reinstall the cannons soon after they were stored, but no one stepped forward. Fearing the public would forget the memorial, the Arrowhead Lodge offered to place them at a new location.

"The cannons have been there (at the park) ever since I can remember," said Steidinger. "Stuff like that shouldn't stay in a shed."

The GAR dedicated many Civil War cannons to small towns throughout Illinois at the turn of the century, but many were melted down during scrap drives during World War II, Weber said. He believes they may have seen a lot of use.

"The cannons may have also been used in the Spanish-American War (1898), or in the Mexican-American War (1846-1848)," said Weber. "It wasn't uncommon to reuse cannons in those days."

Steidinger said the project is typical of many efforts which bring the town together. He estimates the new cannon mounts and footings would cost at least $1,200, but the project won't cost the city anything because donations for labor and supplies have come from other clubs local businesses.

Original August 15, 1902 Blade Story on the Cannons

In Position.

The cement mountings for the two cannon for the city park were completed this week by Joe Paternoster and they present a very artistic appearance. The foundations were laid some time ago and are about three feet below the surface. Next Wednesday the cannon will be placed on the mountings. Commander Frank Miers had a galvanied box made in which was placed the following articles:

Roster of Post 75, G. A. R.

Names of soldiers donating money for mounting cannon; Grand Army badge: Grand Army button; G. A. R. state encampment badge 1902; commander's badge; bronze button containing picture of Richard Yates, jr. and Richard Yates, sr.: card containing the photographs of the five Republican candidates for county offices.

Copies of the BLADE, Local Record and Chicago Inter Ocean.

Annual report of department of Illinois G. A. R.; roster of all posts in Livingston county.

Names of park committee; names of city council and officers.

The box in which the articles were placed was sealed up and deposited on the base of the west mounting and the cement work built over it. The cannon and mountings have been paid for and and donated to the city by the old soldiers of this city and vicinity.

CHAPTER 10

Civil War Pensions

Many of the Fairbury area Civil War veterans were wounded during the war, and suffered associated disabilities after the war. Eventually, many Fairbury area Civil War veterans received pensions from the U.S. Federal Government.

The ***Encyclopedia of the American Civil War***" edited by David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler contains a good history of Civil War pensions.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, the United States government began administering a limited pension system to soldiers wounded during active military service or veterans and their widows pleading dire poverty. It was not until the 1830's and the advent of universal suffrage for white male and patronage democracy, however, that military pensions became available to all veterans or their widows. Despite these initial expansions, the early U.S. military pension system was minuscule compared to what it became as a result of the Civil War.

Beginning in 1861, the U.S. government generously attended to the need of its soldiers and sailors or their dependents. Because the Federal government did not implement conscription until 1863, these first Civil War benefits in many ways were an attempt to induce men to volunteer. Although altered somewhat over the years, the 1862 statute remained the foundation of the Federal pension system until the 1890s. It stipulated that only those soldiers whose disability was "incurred as a direct consequence of . . . military duty" or developed after combat "from causes which can be directly traced to

injuries received or diseases contacted while in military service" could collect pension benefits. The amount of each pension depended upon the veteran's military rank and level of disability. Pensions given to widows, orphans, and other dependents of deceased soldiers were always figured at the rate of total disability according to the military rank of their deceased husband or father. By 1873 widows could also receive extra benefits for each dependent child in their care.

In 1890 the most notable revision in the Federal pension law occurred: the Dependent Pension Act. A result of the intense lobbying effort of the veterans' organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, this statute removed the link between pensions and service-related injuries, allowing any veteran who had served honorably to qualify for a pension if at some time he became disabled for manual labor. By 1906 old age alone became sufficient justification to receive a pension.

At the same time that pension requirements were becoming more liberal, several Southern congressmen attempted to open up the Federal system to Confederate veterans. Proponents justified such a move by noting that Southerners had contributed to Federal pensions through indirect taxes since the end of the war. These proposals met with mixed responses in both North and the South, but overwhelmingly, opposition came from those financially comfortable Confederate veterans and southern politicians who regarded such dependency on Federal assistance a dishonor to the Lost Cause. It should be noted that impoverished Southern veterans frequently were not averse to the prospect of receiving Federal pensions. In any event, no such law ever passed, and Confederate veterans and their widows never matriculated into the Federal pension system.

Although U.S. Civil War veterans had received pensions since 1862 and Southern state governments had provided

their veterans with artificial limbs and veteran retirement homes since the end of the war, it was not until the 1880s and early 1890s that the elevens states of the former Confederacy enacted what can accurately be called pension systems. The economic devastation of he war and the political upheaval of Reconstruction best explain this long delay.

When Southern pension systems did finally emerge, they generally resembled the pre-1890 U.S. system: eligibility depended upon service-related disability or death and indigence, and widows as well as other dependents of deceased soldiers could receive pensions. Despite these similarities, however, there were striking differences. First, in the South widows collected pensions set at a specific rate for widows of deceased soldiers. These rates were generally lower than those to which their husbands would have been entitled should they have survived. Under the Federal system, there was no separate category for widows. Second, most Southern pension laws determined stipend amounts based only on the degree of disability. No regard was given to military rank. Third, there was never a Confederate equivalent to the 1890 U.S. Dependent Act. Although over time Confederate pension requirements became more liberalized, there was always an income and poverty limit-pensions were never given simply for service. Fourth, whereas indirect taxes funded Federal pensions, most Southern states financed their pension through a direct tax. And fifth, because Southern pension systems were on the state level only, they varied as to method and amount and were much less financially generous than U.S. pensions. Though the individual pensions of Southerners were minuscule compared to those of Federal veterans and war widows, as a percentage of state expenditures, Southern pension expenditures were monumental. Of all the former Confederate states, Georgia generally spent the most per year on pensions, Alabama ran a close second.

Both the Federal government and Southern state governments continued to provide pensions for Civil War veterans and their widows well into the middle of the twentieth century. In all, billions of dollars were expended by both sides in an effort to "reward" the survivors of America's costliest war. Because of the high rates of expansion in both the Federal and Confederate systems, critics frequently accused pensioners and officials alike of corruption and fraud. Those pensioners most often labeled as frauds were widows, especially young women who had married veterans much older than themselves, supposed "cowards," and, in the Federal system, black veterans. By the mid-twentieth century, both systems were generally considered devoid of original integrity.

CHAPTER 11

Gatherings of Fairbury Area Civil War Veterans

1895 Photograph of Civil War Veteran

This article appeared in the Fairbury Blade newspaper.

OUT OF YESTERYEAR

THIS IS A WELL preserved photograph, taken about 1895, belonging to Jack Williams, 504 W. Chestnut St. This photograph was taken by E. M. Phillips of Fairbury. Mr. Williams said that some people seem to think he had a studio above Walton's Bros. store. "Looking at the photograph, I would say it was taken with day light coming in a sky light," Williams told the Blade. Also, at this time the film was so slow they had to make long exposures. This is the reason for the arm chairs and table, so they could steady themselves. The one in the back row were leaning on the ones in the front for the same reason, to steady themselves during the long exposure. The gentleman in the front row and on the left is Mr. Byard Williams. He was in the 5th Ohio Calvary and is buried in the Cooper Cemetery, south of town. Next to him was a daughter, Ellen. Then Oscar Williams who worked for the city until about 10 years ago. He is the father of Ted in the country and Chuck on West Chestnut. Back row on left is Rose Todd, whose husband was in the meat market where the Legion rooms are now. They were in business about 1908 or 1910, known as Todd and Catin Meat Market. Next is Henry Babe Williams, father of Jack Williams. He did ditching and worked for Adam Barth for several years. He passed away last Oct.

1895 Civil War Veterans Picnic

This article also appeared in the Fairbury Blade.

THE PRATT FARM HOME about six miles south of Fairbury was the site for an annual Civil War Veteran's Picnic, held around 1895. The farm is now rented by Merle Kaisner and owned by Mrs. James Wade. This picture is owned by Mrs. Ralph Deputy, seated, (arrow), the former Minnie Wynn. Standing behind her is her father, James P. Wynn, arrow, a carpenter who made the forms for the cement base on which the cannon rests in the city park. Mrs. Deputy, who is now 91, is unable to identify any of the other persons in the photo, although she is certain the group includes members of the Crouch, Crow, Phillhour and Pratt families. Area residents who might be able to lend further identification can contact either the Deputy family or The Blade.

2014 Facebook Posting

This old photograph was posted on the Fairbury History Facebook page back in 2014.

Barbara Ulbrich ▸ **Fairbury, Illinois- Today, Long Ago and Somewhere In between**

February 9, 2014 ·

Marjorie Weeks had a treasure trove of photos saved by her mother (Jessie Robinson Love)! What fun it's been to look through these. In this photo, are Fairbury men who had served in the Civil War in the Grand Army of the Republic ("GAR"). This photo was taken some time between 1906 and 1923. As a little girl, Marj would walk uptown every day with her grandfather, Hugh Robinson (who'd been blinded in the 1890's while he was dynamiting out stumps).

Seated, left to right: L.E. Broadwell, Wilson Kelso, Frank Thins, James Carter, Lynn McKee, Frank Cooper, D. C. Stockham, Hugh Robinson, Dan Street, George Goshor, Logan Lough, John Zimmerman, David Barnes. Standing: J.H. Warrick and Mr. Jones (a harness maker).

CHAPTER 12

Albert Cashier

Although she was not technically from the Fairbury area, she lived in Saunemin, a short distance from Fairbury after the Civil War ended.

Her story is remarkable, in that she served as a man in the Union Army during the Civil War.

She fought at the battle at Guntown, Mississippi. The 3rd Cavalry Company K, made up of many Fairbury area men, also fought at the Guntown, Mississippi, battle.

Wikipedia gives a good summary of her life story.

Albert D. J. Cashier (December 25, 1843 - October 10, 1915), born Jennie Irene Hodgers, was an Irish-born immigrant who served in the Union Army during the American Civil War. Cashier adopted the identity of a man before enlisting, and maintained it for most of the remainder of her life. She became famous as one of a number of women soldiers who served as men during the Civil War.

Early life
Hodgers was born in Clogherhead, County Louth, Ireland on December 25, around the year 1843. According to later investigation by the administrator of her estate, she was the child of Sallie and Patrick Hodgers. Hodgers's later accounts of how she moved to the United States and why she enlisted were taken when she was elderly and

disoriented, and she was also typically evasive about her earlier life; therefore, these narratives are contradictory. Typically, she was said to have been dressed in boy's clothing by her stepfather in order to find work. Even before the advent of the war, Hodgers adopted the identity of Albert Cashier to work. Her mother died sometime in her youth, and by 1862, Hodgers had traveled as a stowaway to Illinois and was living in Belvedere.

Enlistment

Hodgers first enlisted in July 1862 after President Lincoln's call for soldiers. As time passed, the need for soldiers only increased. On August 6, 1862, she enlisted in the 95th Illinois Infantry for a three-year term using the name "Albert Cashier" and was assigned to Company G. A company catalog lists Cashier as nineteen years old upon enlistment, a farmer from New York City, 5 feet 3 inches tall, blue-eyed, and of a fair complexion.

During the war

The regiment was part of the Army of the Tennessee under Ulysses S. Grant and fought in approximately forty battles, including the siege at Vicksburg. This campaign proved to be a challenge for Cashier, as she was captured while performing reconnaissance. Cashier managed to escape, however, and make her way back to the regiment. After the Battle of Vicksburg, in June 1863, Cashier contracted chronic diarrhea and entered a military hospital. Somehow, she evaded detection.

The regiment was also present at the Red River Campaign and the combat at Guntown, Mississippi, where they suffered heavy casualties. Throughout the war, the regiment traveled a total of about 9,000 miles during its term. Other soldiers thought that Cashier was small and preferred to be alone, which were not uncommon characteristics for soldiers. Cashier fought with the regiment through the war until August 17, 1865, when all

the soldiers were mustered out. Cashier was honorably discharged on August 17, 1865.

Postwar

After the war, Cashier returned to Belvedere, Illinois for a time, where she worked for Samuel Pepper and maintained her wartime identity. She settled in Saunemin, Illinois, in 1869, where she worked as a farmhand as well as performing odd jobs around the town. Albert Cashier can be found on records of the town payroll. Her employer there, Joshua Chesebro, built a one-room house for her. For over forty years, she lived in Saunemin and was a church janitor, cemetery worker, and street lamplighter. Because she lived as a man, she was able to vote in elections and later claimed a veteran's pension under the name Albert Cashier. In later years, she ate with the neighboring Lannon family. Later on, when Hodgers fell ill, the Lannons discovered that she was female when they asked a nurse to examine her, but they did not make their discovery public.

In 1911, Cashier was hit by a car that broke her leg. A physician discovered her secret in the hospital, but did not disclose the information. On May 5, 1911, because she was no longer able to work, Cashier was moved to the Soldiers and Sailors home in Quincy, Illinois. During this stay, Hodgers was visited by many of her fellow soldiers from Ninety-fifth Regiment. She lived there until her mental state deteriorated and she was moved to the Watertown State Hospital for the Insane in March 1914. Attendants at the Watertown State Hospital discovered that she was female when giving her a bath, at which point she was made to wear women's clothes again after fifty years.

Death and legacy

Albert Cashier died on October 10, 1915. She was buried in the uniform she had kept intact all those years and her tombstone was inscribed "Albert D. J. Cashier, Co. G, 95

Ill. Inf." Cashier was given an official Grand Army of the Republic funerary service, and was buried with full military honors. It took W.J. Singleton (executor of Cashier's estate) nine years to track Cashier's identity back to her birth name of Jennie Hodgers. None of the would be heirs proved convincing, and the estate of $418.46 was deposited in the Adams County, Illinois, treasury. In the 1970s, a second tombstone, inscribed with both of her names, was placed beside the first.

Also Known As Albert D. J. Cashier: The Jennie Hodgers Story is a biography written by veteran Lon P. Dawson, who lived at the Illinois Veterans Home where Cashier once lived. The novel ***My Last Skirt***, by Lynda Durrant, is based on her life. Cashier's house has been restored in Saunemin.

Albert D. J. Cashier

(November, 1864)[1]

Birth name	Jennie Irene Hodgers
Born	December 25, 1843[2] Clogherhead, County Louth, Ireland
Died	October 10, 1915 (aged 71) Saunemin, Illinois, U.S.
Buried	Saunemin, Illinois, U.S.
Allegiance	United States of America • Union
Service/branch	United States Army • Union Army
Years of service	1862–1865
Rank	Private
Unit	95th Illinois Infantry, Company G
Battles/wars	Vicksburg, Red River, Guntown
Other work	Farmhand, janitor

Cashier's postwar residence, since moved to Saunemin

CHAPTER 13

Documents at the Fairbury Echoes Museum

The Fairbury Echoes Museum has two unique Fairbury-related Civil War documents. Both documents are too large of size to be included in this book. Because of their large sizes, they are usually only displayed when a Civil War themed exhibit is shown.

If you are interested in viewing these documents, please contact the Echoes Museum to arrange a schedule viewing of these documents.

Circa 1863 Civil War Poster

This poster is very colorful and includes the complete roster for the 129th Infantry Company E. The date of the document is unknown.

It is interesting that some names of casualties are included on the poster, but some casualties are not noted. Maybe this poster was made before the end of the Civil War. The poster can be viewed or downloaded from https://tinyurl.com/k6e22ycx.

Emery Gregg's Honorable Discharge Certificate

This is a very colorful honorable discharge Certificate for Emery Gregg. This poster can be viewed or downloaded from https://tinyurl.com/uy9c67pu. It is dated December 26, 1896.

CHAPTER 14

James T. Ayers

James T. Ayers started out in the Civil War as member of the 129th Illinois Infantry, Company E. This Company E was comprised of almost all Fairbury area men.

James T. Ayers is mentioned in his son's biography in the 1887 history book titled ***Portrait and Biographical Album of McLean County, Illinois.***

JOSEPH B. AYERS, a retired farmer now living in the enjoyment of a competency in the village of Danvers, has spent his entire lifetime in this county, having been born in the city of Bloomington on the 19th of November, 1831. Bloomington, at that time, probably could have hardly been called a city, and our subject has noted with keen interest the changes which have taken place in his native county within a period of over fifty years. He has also furnished his full quota to its growth and prosperity, having been one of its most progressive and substantial citizens.

The subject of this history was the son of James T. and Rebecca B. (Bloomer) Ayers, natives respectively of Madison and Fayette Counties, Ohio. James T. Ayers was born Nov. 14, 1805, and departed this life in Buford, 8. C., on the 10th of September, 1865. Mrs. Rebecca B. Ayers was born Oct. 13, 1806, and preceded her husband to the unknown land on the 2d of March, 1.848.

The parents of our subject were fairly educated in their youth, and were married in Ohio in 1825. His father was a man of line abilities, an extensive reader and possessed a valuable fund of general information. They emigrated to

the Prairie State in the fall of 1831, locating first in Tazewell County, whence they removed to McLean County and settled near Lexington. James Ayers served as a soldier in the Union Army, first as an Orderly Sergeant, and was afterward appointed Regimental Mail Messenger. After going to Nashville he was retained by Gov. Johnson of Tennessee as recruiting officer, and was afterward appointed Chaplain and assigned to duty in the 104th Regiment of Colored Troops at Buford, S. C.

Joseph B. Ayers remained under the parental roof until he was eighteen years of age, and on the 27th of April, 1851, was married to Miss Sarah C. Haybarger. Mrs. Ayers was born July 26, 1832, in Augusta County, Va., and is the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Crowbarger) Haybarger, who were of German descent, but natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. The father was born Nov. 19, 1798, and died in McLean County, Ill., in 1843. Mrs. H. was born July 5, 1800, in Rockingham County, Va., and died in Danvers Township, this county, in September, 1885. They were worthy and valued citizens, and members in good standing of the Presbyterian Church. Their household included seven children, as follows: Susan M. married William C. Hinshaw; George C. died in infancy ; John C. married Miss Catharine Peuterbaugh; David K., unmarried, died at the age of twenty-three years ; Sarah C. is the wife of our subject; Elizabeth R. is now Mrs. John Smith, and Julia A., Mrs. D. B. S. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers became the parents of eight children, of whom the record is as follows: John Thompson, born April 12, 1852, married Miss Hattie A. Estes; William Henry, born June 29, 1854, married Miss Emma Neal; one son, born Sept. 3, 1853, died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 30, 1856, married M. L. Keplinger, of Carlinville, Ill.; a daughter was born Jan. 2, 1856, and soon afterward died; Joseph Lincoln, born Jan. 16, 1859, died October 20 of the same year; Seymore Warren was born Aug. 12, 1861, and Frank David, June 15, 1865.

Our subject in early life purchased a farm at Mosquito Grove, in this county, which he occupied for thirty-five years, and where he carried on agriculture with fair success, and his sons now occupy it. He is a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united in 1853, and held the office of Steward. The father of our subject died, as stated, in Buford, S. C., with typhus malarial fever. When but twenty years old he commenced his ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church as a local preacher. He possessed fine talents, was fairly educated and a natural orator. He was the means of great good during his life, being active and useful and a sincere Christian. His wife was also connected with the same church, and a worthy helpmeet of her husband.

They were the parents of eleven children: Mary J. became the wife of W. Walters Wallace ; Nancy was the second, who died in infancy; Richard died in infancy; the next was our subject; then followed William T., Catharine, Margaret, Benjamin H., Henry C., Sarah E. (deceased), and an infant son, who died unnamed. The parents of Mrs. Ayers came to Illinois in 1834, and located in Tazewell County, whence they came to Danvers Township three years later, where they remained the balance of their lives.

James T. Ayers Diary

During the Civil War, James T. Ayers kept a diary. In 1947, the Illinois State Historical Society had his diary published into a book. The book's title is ***Civil War Diary of James T. Ayers: Civil War Recruiter.***

One of the reasons stated for the Illinois State Historical Society to publish his diary, was that it was one of the rare references to how the Union recruited black men to join the Union Army.

At the beginning of this book is a sketch of James T. Ayers, done by one of his friends during the Civil War.

He's the Squire sure Enough!
He Looks old fashioned Gray and tought
Sure in the camp is just the place
To draw the Squires long fine face

I composed
my self

A 41st
Vol infantry
at Bridgeport

Dec 31st

here
is Harriet
Black
Hon
of Alabama

Joseph take care of these till I come
home & love I to this I had Major by
[illegible]

THIS FACSIMILE OF A PAGE IN THE DIARY SHOWS JAMES T. AYERS. UNDER THE PORTRAIT HE HAS WRITTEN "JOSEPH TAKE CARE OF THEASE TILL I COME HOME IF EVER I DO. THIS I HAD DREW BY I. H. PHILIPS THAT BUNKS WITH ME. HE IS FROM FAIRBURY." A DIFFERENT VERSION OF THE POEM ABOVE THIS PORTRAIT IS PRINTED ON PAGE 109.

A review of the roster of the 129th Company E finds a James H. Phillips from Fairburgh [Fairbury]. It is likely the I.H. Philips from the diary is really supposed to be James H. Phillips.

The introduction section of the book written by the author, John Hope Franklin, gives a good overview of James T. Ayers' role as a recruiter. This introduction section is excerpted from the book and is shown below.

INTRODUCTION

James T. Ayers was born in Germantown, Bracken County, Kentucky, on November 14, 1805. At an early age he moved with his family to Madison County, Ohio. In 1825 he married Rebecca Bloomer of Fayette County, Ohio, and began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal church. Ayers never devoted his time exclusively to the ministry but he maintained a keen interest in church affairs until his death. In 1831 he joined the great migration of people moving westward. With his young wife he traveled to Illinois and settled first in Tazewell County. Later he moved to McLean County where he purchased a farm near Lexington and reared eleven children. He also owned town lots at Fairbury, in Livingston County.

Little is known of his own education except that a later reference to him states that he possessed "fine talents, was fairly educated and a natural orator.' His own diary, as the reader will note, indicates that Ayers was not highly trained in formal subjects. The Illinois to which Ayers brought his family in 1831 was a frontier state eager to expel the Indians. The mention of a certain chieftain named Black Hawk roiled the dispositions of homesteaders throughout the settled areas. People believed that the only good Indians were dead Indians. The enslavement of black men also caused bitter arguments. Many of the original settlers were of Southern stock. Since the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, New Englanders and New York residents had come west in large numbers. Opinion on slavery, therefore, varied from the aggressive abolitionism of Elijah Lovejoy to a persistent support of the institution recommended by John Reynolds, the Governor of Illinois.

No doubt a large segment of the population was primarily interested in establishing new homes, but slavery agitation was growing from year to year and few men could stand apart from the turmoil. If James T. Ayers ever had any sympathy for the peculiar institution he seems to have lost it soon after he left Kentucky. Certainly his attitude in Illinois was similar to the antislavery sentiment common in Ohio, his wife's state. Ayers' church affiliations may have been the source of much of his antagonism toward the South and Southerners.

The Methodist church had a tremendous membership in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Some other sects tried to ignore the slavery issue, compromise the confusing dispute, half- or whole-heartedly support one side or the other, but the Methodists in their 1844 conference decided that slavery was a moral issue. Principles of right and wrong could not be compromised by a sincere ministry and the entire church split into two bitterly hostile organizations.

In Illinois, Peter Cartwright was at the height of his popularity both as an evangelical preacher and as a political representative of the people. He was outspoken in his opposition to slavery. In Tazewell County, where Ayers first settled, many of the people believed in abolition. As early as 1841 an anti-slavery society had been organized there.

It is not surprising that Ayers, surrounded on every hand with sentiment opposed to slavery, joined the militant forces. A feeling of civic responsibility, a desire to serve his community, and his deep religious beliefs, all conspired toward that end. In this period, too, he lost his first wife whom he had loved dearly. In 1858, he married a widow named Mary J. Watson. The Civil War, when it came, provided an opportunity to crusade against the abuses of slavery. Ayers found himself too old to join the Army. For over a year he watched younger men enlist and march away to crush people whom he believed to be traitors.

Finally on September 8, 1862, Ayers went to an adjoining county and enlisted, giving his age as fifty although he was approaching his fifty-seventh birthday. Elderly Private Ayers was assigned to Company E of the 129th Illinois Infantry and shipped to Tennessee.

[Note: The adjoining county was Livingston County. He joined the 129th Company E, which was almost all men from the Fairbury, Illinois area]

At Nashville, Ayers found himself in a Southern state occupied by Northern soldiers. Everyone suffered from the un-certainties of political and economic upheaval and also from rumors of constant enemy forays. Private Ayers was not assigned to recruiting duty at once. The policy of

enlisting Negroes for military service had perplexed the administration for some time.

At the outbreak of the war in 1861, Northern Negroes had offered to enlist to help free their enslaved brothers in the South. Many of them, like Frederick Douglass, "saw in this war the end of slavery," and their "interest in the success of the North was largely due to this belief." Many Northern Negroes offered to enlist but both President Lincoln and the Secretary of War opposed using them as soldiers. The War Department even instructed officers in the field to refrain from taking slaves as contraband of war.

In the spring of 1862 some Union officers attempted to change this policy. In May, General David Hunter in Port Royal, South Carolina, offered to enlist Negroes in his Army. Soon the 1st South Carolina Volunteer Regiment was organized—but not filled. This action brought considerable criticism but General Hunter maintained that he had not acted beyond authority given him by the Secretary of War. Lincoln, however, was not yet ready to sanction Negro enlistments and he did not relax his policy until the fall of 1862.

The reasons which prompted the President and his assistants to pursue this course of action are too well known to require recounting here. For an extensive discussion see Fred A. Shannon, The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-1865 (Cleveland, 1928), and George W. Williams, A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865 (New York, 1888).

With the issuance of the first Emancipation Proclamation in September, Lincoln began to condone the acceptance of Negro soldiers in the Union Army. A reorganization of Hunter's regiment began in October and on November 7, 1862, the first company was mustered. Meanwhile, other

regiments of Negro soldiers were organized in both North and South. Finally, in December, 1862, General Augustus L. Chetlain was put in charge of Negro volunteering in Tennessee. When the Emancipation Proclamation became effective on January 1, 1863, the federal government accelerated its policy of receiving slaves into the lines and recruiting them for military service. On May 22, a special bureau was established in the Adjutant General's office for the "conduct of all matters referring to the organization of negro troops."" General Order No. 143 established a detail of clerks and appointed a competent officer at the head of the bureau. Field officers were detailed to inspect recruiting at various stations. Boards were authorized to examine applicants for commissions to command colored troops. The order stated: No persons shall be allowed to recruit for colored troops except specially authorized by the War Department; and no such authority will be given to persons who have not been examined and passed by a board; nor will such authority be given to any one person to raise more than one regiment.

The reports of boards were to specify the grade of commission for each candidate. Recruiting stations and depots were to be established by the Adjutant General. Order No. 144, issued on the same day, outlined rules for the guidance of boards examining applicants for commissions in regiments of colored troops. Prospective officers were required to be physically, mentally, and morally fit. The decisions and recommendations of the board were to be final and any applicant who was rejected was not to be re-examined.

In October, 1863, the program of recruiting Negro soldiers was expanded by the establishment of recruiting stations in Maryland, Tennessee, and Missouri. By this time the government could act with less regard for proslavery allies in the border states, since the danger of secession had passed. Orders for Negro recruiting provided that all able-

bodied Negroes were eligible for military service. When loyal owners consented to the enlistment of their slaves the owners were to receive$300 per man.

The orders provided further that under certain circumstances slaves owned by masters loyal to the Union might enlist without their masters' consent. A recruiting office was opened in Nashville, Tennessee, with George L. Stearns of Medford, Massachusetts, serving as "Commissioner for the organization of U. S. Colored Troops" with the rank of major. Stearns was an abolitionist who had fought with John Brown in Kansas. When he learned that Negro recruits were being used for fatigue duty rather than combat he protested, but Governor Johnson was sensitive to the feelings of loyal white people in Tennessee. He would not allow the Negro companies to serve in combat. The Secretary of War sustained him in this, and Major Stearns resigned. To fill his place Captain R. D. Mussey was placed in command. On February 6, 1864, Brigadier General Augustus L. Chetlain was given the command of all colored troops in Tennessee, with headquarters in Memphis.

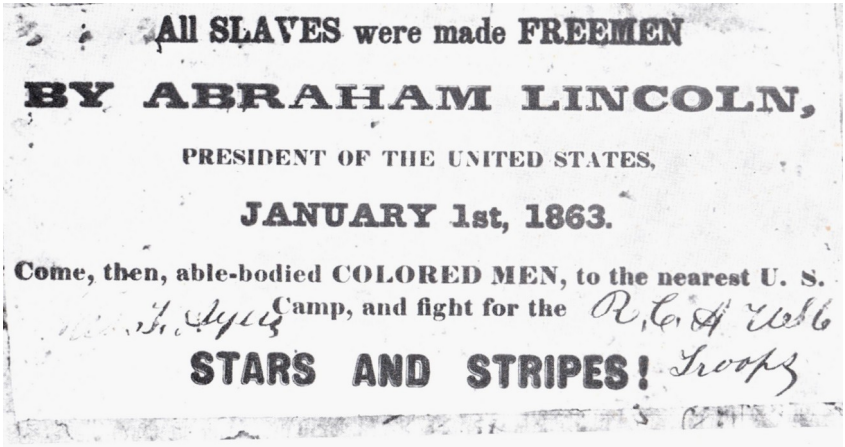
Three days later, Captain Mussey was assigned to the task of organizing Negro troops in middle and eastern Tennessee with headquarters in Nashville. To this station James T. Ayers was sent on detached service. He had already worked as a recruiter, in the summer of 1863, under Governor Johnson's experimental plan. In Gallatin, Tennessee, in July, Ayers had recruited more than 200 men, and he now felt confident that success would crown his new assignment. On Christmas Day, 1863, Ayers received his appointment for this special work. He was sent to Stevenson, Alabama, to work under the direction of Captain William F. Wheeler.

Upon his arrival there he made the opening entry in his diary. Along the Tennessee Valley in northern Alabama he sought recruits around Bridgeport, Triana, Decatur,

Huntsville, and Stevenson. These towns were on the main line of the railroad connecting Memphis and Nashville with Chattanooga. As stations on the supply line to the Army around Chattanooga they were of unusual importance. The Confederates realized this and subjected these towns and the railroad to constant minor attacks, making peaceful life uncertain at all times. Ayers entered his new work with the zeal which he had shown as a local preacher and antislavery advocate back in Illinois.

One of 237 similar agents, his methods are presumably typical of those used by other recruiters. In each town Ayers would nail up attractive posters, one of which is reproduced below. These placards announced mass meetings where he would speak to the assembled Negroes and urge them to join the Army. At these assemblies, he gave the Negroes two reasons for enlisting. One was the moral obligation to fight slavery and extend the blessings of freedom to their unfortunate brothers. The other enticement which Ayers offered was the munificent salary of $10 per month, together with free issues of food and clothing.

Recruiting Poster


All SLAVES were made FREEMEN

BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

JANUARY 1st, 1863.

Come, then, able-bodied COLORED MEN, to the nearest U. S. Camp, and fight for the R. C. A. Vet Troops

STARS AND STRIPES!

THE BACK OF RECRUITING POSTER

In rural areas where the slaves remained on plantations, this method could not be used, and Ayers was compelled to ride from farm to farm. He often found the workers in the fields and brought to them, for the first time, news that they were free. Almost always he met stern resistance from white people in the neighborhood. They branded him as a radical inciter of trouble, one who would take security and happiness away from the slaves themselves.

Ayers was not affected by arguments of this nature, but he did not achieve the success which he had anticipated. His diary shows that at times he was at a loss to understand why his efforts proved so fruitless. Ayers' dissatisfaction seems to have been warranted, for the Secretary of War also noticed that the recruiting was not as successful as he had expected. On February 5, 1864, he wired the Adjutant General, then in Nashville, and made inquiries concerning its progress. In part he said: I wish you would send me by telegraph a statement of the whole number of colored troops organized, so far as you have information. Some clamor is being raised at the lack of energy and industry on that subject.

General Lorenzo Thomas dispatched the following reply: The whole number of colored troops organized and mustered into service in Middle and East Tennessee will number 7,500. In addition, General Dodge at Pulaski has a third regiment nearly full. I now intend to enlist the able-bodied negroes in the employ of local citizens. The people of Tennessee appreciate the views of the Administration, and beyond doubt the recruiting of colored troops in this section will prove eminently successful.

The slowness of recruiting in the spring of 1864 in Tennessee and Alabama was partly the fault of the generals in charge of the occupying armies. In some cases the Army officers feared that the enlistment of Negroes would deprive them of civilian labor necessary in their encampments. Sherman tried to prevent Negro enlistment by issuing an order which in part read as follows:

Recruiting officers will not enlist as soldiers any negroes who are profitably employed by any of the army departments, and any officer having a negro employed in useful labor on account of the Government. will refuse to release him from his employment by virtue of a supposed enlistment as a soldier. Commanding officers of the military posts will arrest and, if need be, imprison any recruiting officer who, to make up companies of negro soldiers, interferes with the necessary gangs of hired negroes in the employment of the quartermasters or commissary or other department of the government without the full consent of the officers having them in charge.

This order by General Sherman disturbed Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, who sent the following communication to the Secretary of War:

I have just been shown the enclosed order of Major-General Sherman, which . . . I conceive will stop enlistments from the colored men coming into his army. I consider the threat of imprisonment to recruiting officers especially harsh. Far better to enlist the negroes, and let them perform their fair share of labor and fatigue duty, than keep them at hard labor—in many instances greater than they were subjected to by their former owners.

An exchange of letters between Sherman and Thomas followed. Then the former rescinded his order. This apparently cleared up the case, but Sherman's counter-order of June 26, 1864, seems not to have reached subordinate officers promptly. In September, Ayers recorded in his diary that he had been arrested on charges of kidnapping Negroes and was sent under guard to Huntsville by order of General Gordon Granger. There he was released by producing his own papers and showing a letter from Colonel R. D. Mussey, out of whose office he was recruiting.

Generals in the field were annoyed by the haphazard manner of enlistments. The organization was uneconomical from the beginning. New contingents were organized before old regiments were filled. Major General George H. Thomas wrote to the Adjutant General on August 9, 1864, as follows:

I would respectfully call your attention to the following facts and suggestions relative to the U. S. colored infantry service and the plan adopted and pursued by Col. R. D. Mussey superintendent of the organization of colored troops. . . . that of the formation of new regiments exclusively, to the neglect and prohibition of securing recruits for regiments already in existence, and which have not reached the maximum of their organization. By the formation of new regiments the army is called upon to furnish officers necessary to the efficiency of such organization, and thereby unnecessarily depriving

commands already in the field of their officers, or else taking from the ranks men whose services can ill be spared, whereas by the filling up of those regiments already in existence and fully officered this drain upon the army would be removed.

This indictment seems to have corrected the situation to some extent and it is possible that Colonel Mussey altered his original policy. On October 10, 1864, Colonel Mussey, in his report to Major C. W. Foster, chief of the Colored Bureau in the Adjutant General's office, stated that he believed it inadvisable to organize new Negro regiments until those already begun had been filled. He then outlined a plan for the reorganization of the recruiting program under his jurisdiction. He recommended that all colored recruits be placed under the control of one person.

"As it is," he said, "there are regiments formed from the old regiments of whose whereabouts, its operations and success I know nothing."

Colonel Mussey proposed that all recruits be sent to Nashville "for examination, enlistment and some drill before they were sent to the commandant for which they are enlisted." A significant statement in the Colonel's proposal was a suggestion that Negroes themselves be used to assist in recruiting. He said: "To make recruiting successful here an armed force of one regiment or more is necessary. . . . Wherever we have been able to send a force of, say, 80 or 100 men for a few days into the country, we have always got men, and the good conduct of the men upon such scouts has left a favorable impression on the people." Finally, Colonel Mussey recommended that all recruits be given assurance that their families would not suffer or be persecuted by Confederate sympathizers during their absence.

At the time this report was written, Ayers had resigned as a recruiter, but had previously used some of the methods

Colonel Mussey recommended. On July 26, 1864, as Ayers' diary discloses, ten armed Negroes from Nashville had arrived at Huntsville to assist with his recruiting. On other days, Ayers' entries indicate that the promise of security for recruits' families had a salutary effect on enlistments. Ayers did all that he could to assure the families of recruits that they would be protected by the Union Army if their men enlisted to fight.

In reviewing the recruiting of Negro soldiers in northern Alabama, Ayers' area of operation, Colonel Mussey described it as eminently successful. He said that some 300 were obtained for the 17th U.S. Colored Infantry and that frequently slaves ran away from their owners to enlist.

To Ayers, however, the progress of his recruiting was not satisfactory, and early in October he went to Nashville and resigned. Several things seem to have prompted him to take this step. In the first place, his zeal would brook no half measures. He had encountered, to his surprise, many Negroes who were not interested in fighting for freedom. Moreover, Ayers was not in a position to see the results of recruiting in the entire area. He concluded that it was a failure and not worth his time.

Then, too, by the early autumn of 1864, the time had come for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. This interested Ayers more than anything else. He devoted his spare moments to writing campaign poetry and songs. He recorded in his diary that Lincoln's defeat would be a national calamity. The state of Ayers' health also discouraged him, and he frequently complained of illness. He felt that ranging around looking for "nigger recruits" who were disinterested was too strenuous for a man of fifty-nine. He longed to return to his regiment and carry on his religious campfire meetings with the men he knew and understood.

In spite of Ayers' discouragement, Negro recruiting in his territory was unquestionably a success, for, of the 186,017 Negroes who served in the Union Army, 104,387 were recruited in Confederate states. Tennessee, the area where Ayers worked, furnished 20,133 troops. Alabama, with only the northern tier of counties in federal hands, provided 4,969. In the final victory of Northern arms, due credit should be given to the Negro soldier and also to his white recruiter. Definite figures are not available, but the number of colored troops in the Northern Army has been estimated at from six to eighteen percent.

Whatever the true figure may be, the Negroes made an honorable record. As recruits they were more accustomed to obedience than the white man. If some of them lacked individual initiative, they made up for it with deadly courage. Fully aware that the enemy had issued orders to show them no mercy, Negro soldiers fought with desperation.

In the fall of 1864 Ayers went north on furlough to vote for Lincoln and Johnson. At the end of his visit he returned to the 129th Regiment. During his absence, this organization had moved with Sherman's Army in its triumphant march through Georgia. Ayers reported for duty at Nashville, but his regiment had already left. He was returned to it by a circuitous route by rail and ship via New York, then down to Savannah, Georgia.

Here he found his old comrades and with them reveled in the ruthless destruction which Sherman's Army had perfected. He also enjoyed conducting religious services nightly. His health, however, continued to decline. Private Ayers was finally placed with convalescents where he received some special consideration in the quality of his food and transportation. He moved through Virginia to Washington, where he was "on detached duty, with a view to promotion in the U. S. Colored Troops.""

The military career of James Ayers did not terminate with the Civil War. He had learned to like Army life. Furthermore, he was intensely interested in the Negro's future welfare. Ayers felt that he could assist in the difficult task of adjusting these people to their new freedom. Before he was mustered out of his old regiment, he enlisted, on June 5, as chaplain with the 104th Regiment of the United States Colored Troops, was assigned to Company G and ordered to report at Fort Duane at Beaufort, South Carolina, on July 1, 1865. Ayers received his commission as a first lieutenant. Thus he became a wearer of shoulder straps, one of the class of officers whom he had roundly castigated in his diary when recruiting Negroes.

James T. Ayers ranked fifth on the roster of officers in the regiment, with only a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, a major, and a surgeon above him. Ayers' ill health prevented him from giving much service to the 104th Regiment. During the summer of 1865 he was committed to the hospital at Beaufort, South Carolina, where he died of typhus on September 10, 1865.

His family was not immediately informed of his passing. As late as November 30, 1865, Joseph B. Ayers wrote to officers in Washington inquiring about the whereabouts of his father. The Adjutant General was negligent in replying. On January 13, 1866, he sent the following message: I have the honor to inform you his name is not borne on the records of that regiment [104th U. S. Colored Troops] and that his name does not appear on the Record of Officers of U. S. Colored Troops on file in this office.

In all probability the records of the 104th United States Colored Troops were in transit to Washington when Joseph B. Ayers wrote his inquiry. The date on which he received the news is not known. It may be presumed that the Adjutant General's office notified the family when the official memorandum arrived.

However, Ayers' service record was never completely filled. Perhaps the hasty departure of the 129th Illinois Regiment and Ayers' enlistment in the 104th United States Colored Troops made this impossible. In any event the only record of his death appears in a published list of deaths and interments at Beaufort. This is perhaps the reason why a request for a pension was denied Ayers' widow in 1868. However, it may be pertinent to note that Ayers who was devoted to his children and his first wife, never mentioned in his diary his marriage to Mrs. Mary J. Watson in 1858.

James T. Ayers was an impressive-looking man, almost six feet in height. He weighed 170 pounds. When he enlisted in the Army in 1862 his hair was already gray. This must have made him unique among the other privates of Company E of the 129th Infantry. Ayers' cheerful disposition and his great faith in his fellow men seem to have made him extremely popular among his friends. His diary was written in a ledger, eleven and three-fourths by seven and one-half inches. He seems to have used it at first to record loans to his friends and memoranda about petty expenses. Later it became a scrapbook in which he pasted various clippings from newspapers.

Finally he apparently decided to use the blank pages for a diary. Thus he was obliged constantly to skip over extraneous entries that he had made previously. In editing this work the daily entries have been printed in sequence. The extraneous material may be found in the appendixes. Poetry which Ayers obviously composed himself is printed in this volume at the exact place where it appears in the diary. James T. Ayers wrote with fluency and with little respect for conventional spelling. He punctuated his sentences in an original manner and used capitals at will—often in the middle of sentences and seldom at the beginning.

A few of these peculiarities have been corrected in order to make the manuscript more legible. Periods have been inserted at the ends of sentences and deleted from places where the author may have intended them for commas. The beginning words of sentences have been capitalized. Moreover, several pages of direct discourse have been recast into paragraphs and enclosed with quotation marks. Otherwise the diary has been printed as Ayers wrote it.

The manuscript has an interesting history. During the last days of the Civil War, James T. Ayers became acquainted with Charles Lawton, a slave who had gone to war as the valet of his master. Once when Ayers moved on short notice—he left his diary and other personal effects in Lawton's possession. Ayers never returned; and the diary became a part of the Civil War mementos of the Lawton family. I am indebted to Mrs. Ogaretta Robinson, a niece of Mr. Lawton, and to her nephew, Mr. William Robinson, for presenting the diary to the library of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina. Miss Pearl Snodgrass, the Librarian at St. Augustine's, brought the manuscript to my attention and stimulated my interest in it. I am grateful to her for this and other manifestations of a deep interest in historical scholarship.

Many persons cooperated in numerous ways in my efforts to edit the diary. Among them were Miss Maud H. Graham, Chief of the War Records Section of the Adjutant General's Department of the State of Illinois; Dr. A. M. Pennewell, Historian of the Rock River Methodist Conference, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. C. H. Thrall, Secretary of the Illinois Conference of Methodist Churches; Miss Barbara Ann Bruntlett, Acting Librarian of Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois; Miss Mable Brown, Librarian of the McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington, Illinois; Mr. Dan Lacy, Assistant Archivist, Mr. Thomas M. Owen, Jr., Chief of the Division of Veterans' Records, and other members of the staff of the National Archives; Colonel A. Gibson, Librarian of the

Army War College, Washington, D. C.; the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. C. Crittenden of the North Carolina Historical Commission; Dr. William Clement Eaton, Professor of History, University of Kentucky; Dr. Charles S. Sydnor, Professor of History, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; the members of the staff of the Duke University Library; Miss Parepa R. Watson, Librarian of the North Carolina College at Durham; and Mr. Jay Monaghan, Dr. Charles M. Knapp, Mr. S. A. Wetherbee, and Miss Mary Lynd Luers, of the Illinois State Historical Library. I am deeply indebted to all these persons for their unselfish cooperation. My wife also helped in many ways, and I shall be ever grateful to her.

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN.

James T. Ayers Visits Fairbury

On November 10, 1864, he obtained a 20-day furlough from Chattanooga, Tennessee, and went to Fairbury, Illinois. James T. Ayers was not feeling well and needed some rest. His daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Ayers, was expecting her first child. Sarah was married to John Warrick, and they lived in Fairbury, Illinois.

James T. Ayers also owned real estate in Fairbury. While on furlough, he could also visit his son Joseph in Danvers, Illinois.

Excerpts from the 1947 diary book are shown below for the time James T. Ayers spent in Fairbury. It should be noted that Mr. Ayers was not a very good speller. He also had the habit of putting Capital letters in the middle of a sentence.

[Ayers' next entry is obviously written at his son-in-law's house in Fairbury, Illinois.]

[John Warick lived in Fairbury, Illinois, where Ayers owned property.]

Nov. 10th A.D. 1864—John Waricks" House. I came here Last friday Evening in Rout and on 20 days furlow from Chatanooga which place I left on Last friday week. I landed in Fairbury Thursday evening Nov. 3rd at 5 o'clock p.m. and we had a fine snow that night covering the ground some five inches Deep, but it has all Disappeared and we have had quiet A Rainey time since up till yestarday after-noon. It turned coald and wind blew A

perfect gale all night, But has Layed Down now and to night is fine, moon shines and has some the appearance of being fine weather now.

Hope it may as the farmers are only Just Commenced there Corn geathering here. On Sundy Morning Nov. 6th my suninlaw and Daughter presented me with A little stranger in the shape of A grand Daughter. All partyes so far seem to be getting A long finely. The little stranger once and A while joging our memory she is here by her Little inocent Cryes which is Common in all such cases.

I this day have soald My oald Homestead place to Sam A. Vance for fifteen hundred dollars, five down five hundred Septr next five hundred Septr Come year with six per cent interest from date. I still find my health quiet pore, hope I shall soon be better. Balance next time.

Jas. T. Ayers.

At John Warick's Sunday Morning Nov. 13th 64. I am Still here at my Soninlaws. This is A beautiful morning after Such A big Storm. All nature seems to be Smiling and Joyous. The Earth is crowned with Hoary frost this morning. On Last thursday night we had quiet A snow Storm but it soon disappeared. Verry little done yet in the way of Corn geathering in these parts. Health here Generally good. Country all in A flourishing State, Money plenty, Stalk [stock) high, Land on the Rise Rapidly. All out on the track for money making but amidst all this what creatures of sorrow and affliction we are.

I had but Just got Home Amidst my friends and children when my Daughter was confined and Has A Little Daughter born Nov. 6th Since that time She my Daughter has been in A critical State of health, part of her time intirely Devoid of her Reason and Still Remains So yet, tho

I feel some hope she is some better. We had A Doctor here with her Last night. I did intend Starting yestarday for Josephs" but postponed going in Consequence of the above sickness. Hope I may get off tomorrow.

I have imployed Doctor Fulton to Extend My furlow for thirty days Longer which will Run until 20th December. I trust I shall be well by that time. We have Just got the Glorious news that Lincoln is Elected President By an overwhelming Majority, Leav-ing Pore Little Mack" far in the Rear and as harmless to us now as he was to the Rebs when he was so snugly stowed away on the Gunboat. Pore little feller, we'll ask him in when we want him.

I have Just soald my oald Home Stead for $1,500 dollars, put my five Lots in Fairbury in Judge Mcdowells hands for sale at 60 dollars per Lot making $300 dollars more. Shall have five hundred dollars worth Rent Corn. Joseph has three hundred and sixty dollars Cash of mine. White owes me $128 dollars, the Goverment Does and will owe me first Septr next $75 dol. Bounty Warant for 160 Acres Land and two hundred and thirty eight dollars for my pay at $16 per month, all puted up as now out standing is as follows to Wit: Look above on other Page.

$3101.00) beside I hoald Downings notes for $75.00 note or Rather Account now was A note but Henry Lost said note on Barnam of Chetworth, Livingston Co. for $15 dollars and Wesley Huston owes me ten dollars cash borrowed money making $100 more Aded is Thus $3201.00. Well here I'll close.

Jas. T. Ayers.

I owe Wm. Cowan $60.00
Hen McKey 10.00
A man at Chenoah 22.00
McCurday

And Straight at Fairbury 15.00

Total owed $107.00

This is all I owe in this world. This is A faithful schedule of my Effects and my indebtedness. Besides I have at the Citty of Nashville fifty or sixty dollars worth Books Left at Mrs. Gennings in South part of Citty on Cherry Street Near Engine No. 5 and Hospital No. one. There is also A Saloon and news Depot near her Residence. Her Residence is on write side of Street as you goe South. I feel this morning some on the improve thank God.

Jas. T. Ayers.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 23rd 64. Well I have been down to My sons in West part of Mclean Co. Found him and his family in Reasonable health and in fine Spirits. Joseph is making money fast, has A fine Crop this year and A nice Lot of Cattle and Hogs on hand feeding and has A good Lot of Horses. Prety well over with his Corn geathering for this fall.

I left there on Last friday Nov 18th and Arived at Waricks on Saturday forenoon. Found Mrs. Warick Dangerously Sick and Deprived of her Reason. We have had Doctors Watters Hulsey and Fulton in attendance and have made all Exertions posable for her Re-coverry but all seemingly so far to little Purpose. The Case Still seems Doubtful and I have but Little Hope of her Recoverry. We have been having some Coald Chilly wether for the Last few days past but is this morning more pleasant. I find that not withstanding I have much fatigue and Loss of sleep with my watching with Mrs. Warick Still my health is on the improve thank God and I Earnestly Hope that in A few days Sarah may be better so I may Leave Again for the Army as I shall go so soon as I can Leave. I have seen Henry and he was well and now is in Chicago Ills

Attending the medical Lectures thare. God bless our Nation our Armies the President the Generals and all our Union officers and Soaldiers and save our oald Goverment is my prayer.

J.T.A.

WHERE IS GOD IDE LIKE TO KNO
(Where is God Ide like to kno)
If he's here in this world of wo
If Earth Contains Gods presence why
Do men shed each others Blood and Dy

Surely Gods presence is everwhare
His works and wisdom this declare
Mans the monster, not God
Our hands are swift to shed mans blood

Gods will to men is Joy and Peace
Its Gods Good pleasure Strife Should cease
And when we fall at Jesus feet
War will end and Peace be Sweet.

Lord send the welcome tidings down
Dispatch A herald newly Crownd
To Sound the news from shore to Shore
That war has ceased to Rise no more.

My Prayer Oh Lord my God Shall be
That all mankind may be set free
Set free from Tyrannyes Rod
Made free in Christ to Live with God.

Written and Composed by J. T. A. for Miss Theressa Hamilton by her Request to place in her Album.

Nov. 26th A. D. 1864 while at my Daughters who is lying at the Point of Death. God be merciful to us spare her Life if it is thy will, But if she must Dy Lord Save her in thy Kingdom.

The answer to the above Lines will be found on other side of Page.

Jas. T. Ayers.

God is here and Every whare
His sacred word does this Declare
His Kingdoms vast and has no bound
Angelic Hosts do him Surround

The Sun and Moon and Stares in fine
Proclaim Gods work to be Divine
Heaven and Earth and Man declare
Gods presence is Every whare.

The Different Seasons of the year
The wisdom of there God Declare
Wisely has God made Spring and fall
To bless the Nations great and Small.

Summer and winter two we see
Are here Arrangeed as they Should be
The Summers warm which yields the fruit
So needed for Boath Man and Brute.

Every thing seems to off had Design
There Maker Surely was Divine
Divine and Skilful two was he
To make those beauties here we see.

How thankful then ought we to be
And praise this Heavenly Deity
Who to us has been so good
As to save our Soals in Christ our Lord.

Jas. T. Ayers.

Tuesday Nov. 29th 64. I find Mrs. Waric Some better to day tho Still partially in A State of Mental Derangement. The Doctor has been here today and Seems now to have Some hope. The wether is warm now and verry pleasant. Everyboddy Busily Corn geathering, women and all. Corn A little down Just now, only sixty cents in market, was Last week 85 cents. Horses Hogs Cattle and Merchandise all up verry high. Land has Ris also Double to what it was four years since. If I live and no Accident I shall Start front on thursday Dec. 15th which is day after tomorrow two weeks.

Jas. T. Ayers at Waricks.

Dec. 7th A.D. 1864

Well it Snowed night before last so as to Cover the ground and was Rather Coald yestarday. Last night snowed again, so we have this morning A prety fair sledding snow. Wind blows to day and Snow Drifts and flyes finely. I have now been over four weeks housed up at Waricks nursing my Daughter and find her now but little better, still in A State of Derangement. My own health is now good, nothing new on hand, so I close.

J. T. Ayers.

[The next entries in the diary were written after Ayers had left Illinois to join his company in Savannah, Georgia.]

[Note: Ayers' compensation as a recruiting agent is here partly indicated. He had been designated a recruiting agent, and here admits that his pay was the $16 per month of a private soldier. The $128 he claimed for recruiting 64 Negroes, but from what funds it was to be paid is not made clear, nor why he was claiming the $75 bounty warrant.]

The Fate of Daughter Sarah and Grand-Daughter Harriet

Using Ancestry.com, the author found that daughter Sarah Elizabeth Ayers - Warrick did survive the birth of her daughter Harriet. Sarah's husband, John Warrick died August 6, 1871. She then married Nathan Hinshaw. Sarah died May 22, 1880, in Anchor, Illinois. Grand-Daughter Harriet Lynch Warrick died in 1937 in Michigan.

Ancestry.com Portrait of James T. Ayers

While doing research on Ancestry.com, a portrait of James T. Ayers was found. The author was unable to verify its authenticity, but it is shown below. The original photo is low resolution, so the size is smaller.

Battle of Fort Pillow

The painting below depicts what is often called "The Massacre at Fort Pillow".

The owner of this painting recounts the story of how he got the painting on the web site https://tinyurl.com/yaftfy8l.

When I acquired the painting from the woman, she only mentioned that it was a Civil War painting and that a relative had found it “behind a wall” while doing renovations at Staunton’s Beverley Hotel a number of years ago. What I received from her intrigued me to no end. It was indeed a depiction of a Civil War battle that included Confederate soldiers and Union soldiers, many of whom were African American. What intrigued me the most was that there were civilians, mostly African-American women in the middle of the fighting.

The painting was very good, but didn't appear to me to be that old. I did not recognize the battle but a Civil War buff friend of mine knew it immediately. "Oh yeah," he said. "That's the Fort Pillow Massacre in Tennessee." His remarks sent me on a research journey to find out more about the massacre as well as the origins of the painting.

The battle took place at Fort Pillow on the Mississippi River on April 12, 1864. The fort was occupied by about 600 Union troops, about half of whom were black and former slaves. Presumably there were women at the fort to help with cooking and laundry. A larger Confederate force of about 1,500 men, under the command of General Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked in the morning and quickly overwhelmed the undermanned fort. At some time in the afternoon, Forrest demanded the surrender of the fort and Union Major William Bradford asked for an hour to consider the request. Apparently Forrest gave him 20 minutes. Accounts differ as to whether or not Bedford then agreed to the surrender. Some say the Union soldiers were in the process of surrendering when the Confederates, infuriated at the site of former slaves in uniform, set upon them and slaughtered them.

When the day was finished 14 Confederate soldiers had died and 86 were wounded. On the Northern side, a little under 300 were killed and 100 more were wounded. Of the captured and living Union soldiers, 60 percent were white and only 20 percent were black. Reports of the massacre soon got back to the U.S. Congress that reported that several African Americans were buried alive and that women and children had been killed. Some claimed that the Confederates set fire to Union tents housing wounded soldiers. General Forrest reportedly bragged that he had taught "the mongrel garrison" a lesson and the river had been dyed red with blood. Many people remember Forrest as a founder of the Ku Klux Klan after the war.

The atrocities of the battle served to focus national attention on the plight of the Union African-American soldier and by war's end black soldiers were receiving pay equal to that of white soldiers. "Remember Fort Pillow" became the patriotic rallying cry for African-American soldiers from that point onward.

So now you know about the battle. But what about my painting? Well, the style of the painting had a familiar look to it, similar to the hundreds of commemorative prints of Civil War battles that were produced in the first several decades after the war. Eventually I found my painting that had been published as a color lithograph in 1880 by the printing firm of Kurz and Allison in Chicago. We are all familiar with lithographs, particularly those nostalgic scenes created by Currier and Ives.
The print was mass produced in the 1880s and various versions were sold all over the country. My painting was a very good reproduction of that print. Whoever replicated that lithograph was a good artist and the detail is exact. I suspect that they had to have used an opaque projector to reproduce the painting so exactly.

So one part of my mystery was solved. The very large painting that I had acquired was a reproduction of an 1880 lithograph which was, in turn, a depiction of an 1864 Civil War conflict in Tennessee. But what about the other part of my mystery? How did it wind up hidden in the Beverley Hotel? Who painted it? Did the person know what he or she was painting or just stumbled upon a lithograph and decided to paint the stunning scene? I might never know. However if anyone out there has a clue, please let me know. And, by the way, I have now put Fort Pillow Tennessee State Park on my list of places that I would like to visit.

Fairbury Soldier Uses Fort Pillow Massacre as Recruitment Tool

Civil War soldier James T. Ayers, was from Fairbury, Illinois. His Civil War service record from the State of Illinois web site is repeated below.

Ayers, James T., e. Aug. 7, 1S62; on detached duty with view to promotion in II. S. Colored Troops.

An Internet search found that Mr. Ayers worked as a recruiter for the Union Army. He is referenced in the book ***The Fort Pillow Massacre: North, South, and the Status of African Americans*** by Bruce Tap.

Interestingly the Fort Pillow Massacre was also a tool used by Union military recruiters to encourage blacks to enlist. Striking a blow for their freedom as well as avenging the perpetrators of Fort Pillow could be a powerful motivational tool. James T. Ayers, a Union military recruiter from Fairbury, Illinois, who spent time recruiting black soldiers in the south, was not bashful about using such a tool. While recruiting potential enlistees in Huntsville, Alabama in early May, 1864, shortly after the Fort Pillow Massacre, Ayers composed a poem to use as a recruiting tool, a poem that incorporated references to Fort Pillow in several of its verses:

Load up your guns My brave old Chums
We'll Charge there Ranks once more
Fort Pillow, Oh the murdered groans
We will avenge your gore
Come my brave boys
Load up your guns
Gird on your glittering steel,
And if we overtake the hounds
Fort Pillow they shall feel.
Charge boys Charge, Clean out their Ranks
Give them your Cold steel
From Center to Extended flank
Make them Fort Pillow feel.

Rather than intimidate blacks and force a reduction in recruitment, the Fort Pillow Massacre, and other incidents where black troops were unjustly killed, had the opposite impact as it appeared to motivate African-Americans to come forward and see the war to its completion. The determination of Forrest and the Confederate government to intimidate blacks through threats of re-enslavement and death was a singular failure. The nearly 180,000 African-American volunteers was a testament to that failure.

CHAPTER 15

A.J. Cropsey Biography

Andrew Jackson Cropsey was born December 22, 1823, in Niagara County, New York, to Daniel W. Cropsey (1797-1882) and Elizabeth Straight Cropsey (1797-1871).

He left home to go to Cincinnati to become a lawyer. In 1847, he married Maria Jane Harrington (1825-1874). She was an accomplished daughter of a widow living in the suburbs of Cincinnati. She was skilled at sewing and made dresses for a neighborhood clientele. Maria were among the first members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Maria was an active member and spent her life in helping others. She was a lady literally without an enemy, and by her kind ministrations and gentle disposition, made friends of all with whom she made contact. She was unwell for the last year of her life, and six weeks before her death was confined to bed. She died peacefully at home.

A.J. Cropsey had 4 sons by his first wife; Daniel Burns Cropsey (1848 - 1930), Louis Edward Cropsey (1850 - 1885), Allen J. Cropsey (1852 - 1878), and Cassius M. Cropsey (1855 - 1875). In addition to these 4 sons, there was also Sherman, who died young, and William F., who died between 1878-1880.

After two years of practice as a lawyer in Cincinnati, he moved to Will County, where his parents had moved to.

In 1854, moved to the Fairbury, Illinois, area. Cropsey Township and the village of Cropsey are named after him because he was the first settler in that area. The January 10, 1922, Pantagraph ran an article about the founding of Cropsey.

Cropsey was named from the township in which it is located, and which was named for Col. A. J. Cropsey, the first settler, who went there in 1854 from Will County. He did not remain long, however, but went to Fairbury, the nearest railroad point to his farm, and in 1860 was elected to the legislature, being the first representative from Livingston County. When the first Illinois Central railroad was built thru the county from the northeast corner, Cropsey village was started.

Fairbury was founded in 1857 by Caleb Patten when the railroad tracks were laid. In the 1909 history book, the following was noted:

In 1859, Mr. Patton disposed of his interest in the town lots to Andrew J. Cropsey.

The April 27, 1860, Bloomington Pantagraph printed the following article.

The Lexington selected her delegates to the Decatur Convention last Saturday. They are J.W. Strevell, A. J. Cropsey, William Gagan, and Richard P. Morgan. They instructed for Swett.

This was the famous Wigwam Illinois Republican convention held in Decatur, Illinois. The term wigwam was borrowed from the Native American term for temporary structure. The convention was

held on May 9, 1860 and involved some 2,500 people. A tent 100 feet wide and 70 feet deep was procured from a local circus company to house the crowd.

The Illinois Republicans adopted a resolution stating "That Abraham Lincoln is the first choice of Illinois for the Presidency, and that our delegates be instructed to use all honorable means for his nomination at the Chicago convention, and to cast their votes as a unit for him." Less than a week later the National Republican Convention opened in Chicago and the Illinois Republicans kept their word and nominated Lincoln for President.

In the 1860 U.S. Census, A.J. Cropsey is shown living in Indian Grove Township with a Fairbury, Illinois, Post Office. His occupation is listed as farmer. He had $8,000 in real estate and $2,000 in his personal estate. This would be equivalent to $277,000 in 2017 dollars.

Living in his household were Andrew J. Cropsey, age 36, Maria J. Cropsey, age 34, Daniel Cropsey, age 11, Lewis E. Cropsey, age 9, Allen Cropsey, age 7, Cassius M. Cropsey, age 4, and William F. Cropsey, age 1.

Within about a year and a half after attending the Decatur convention, A.J. Cropsey helped organize the 129th Illinois Infantry per the 1878 history book.

The regiment was organized September 8, 1862, with George P. Smith, of Dwight, as Colonel; Henry Case, of Winchester, Lieutenant Colonel; A. J. Cropsey, of Fairbury, Major; Philip D. Plattenburg, of Pontiac, Adjutant; W. C.

Guinn, Regimental Quartermaster; Dr. Darius Johnson, of Pontiac, Assistant Surgeon, and subsequently promoted to Surgeon, with Dr. O. S. Wood as his Assistant, and Rev. Thomas Cotton, of Pontiac, Chaplain; and non-commissioned officers, I. G. Mott, of Pontiac, Hospital Steward, to which office John A. Fellows, of Pontiac, succeeded on Mott's death; W. H. H. McDowell, of Fairbury. Sergeant Major, and George W. Quackenbosh, Quarter-master Sergeant.

A.J. Cropsey helped command the 129th Company E until the end of the war. After the Civil War ended, he moved his family to the Lincoln, Nebraska, area. He was one of the early developers of Lincoln.

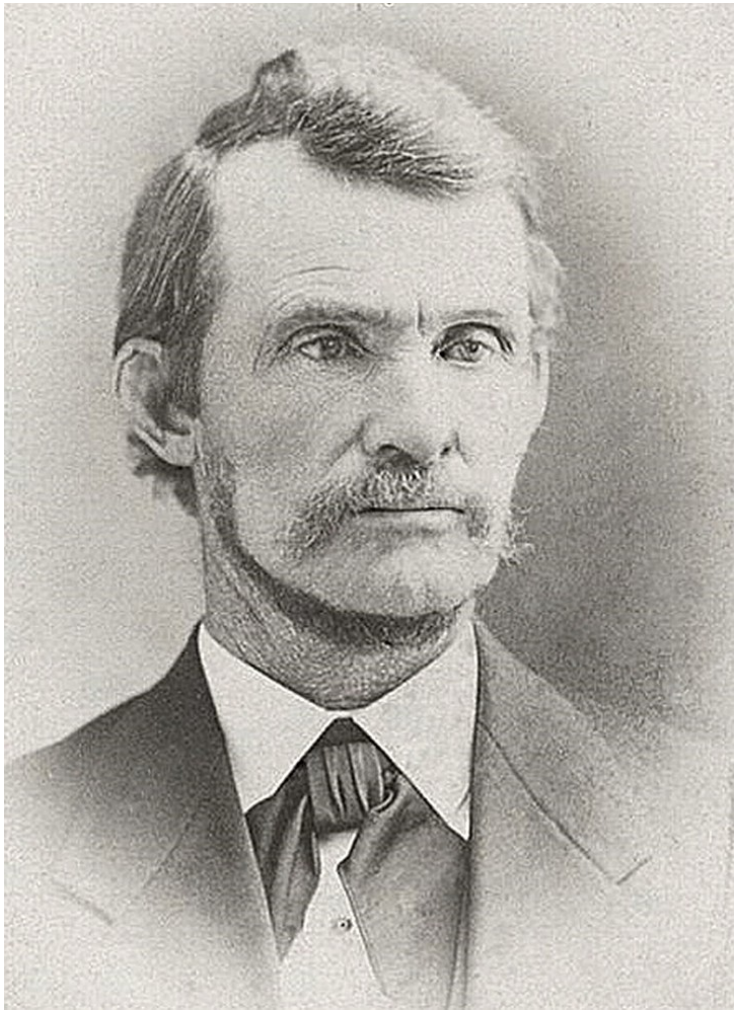
His first wife died in 1874. He then married Emma Francis Rockwood (1842 - 1917). She was the daughter of John & Delia (Cummings) Rockwood. She made the trek, with her parents, from Vermont to McHenry County, Illinois by wagon train when she was 5 years old.

She grew to adulthood on her fathers farm and became a school teacher. In 1875 she took a teaching job in Lincoln, Nebraska and was recorded there on the Neb. State Census of that year. She returned home that summer but was followed by a young widower she had met in Nebraska. She married Andrew J. Cropsey, 24 Aug 1875, McHenry County, Illinois.

A.J. Cropsey suffered several financial reversals. After one he relocated to Texas. From there he returned to Lincoln. Again having financial troubles he removed to Ogden UT where he died. He is buried in the

Mountain View Cemetery, Ogden, Utah, per the cemetery records.

After her husband's death, his second wife returned to Illinois and lived near her sister, Lucy, in Dixon, Lee County.



Lincoln, Nebraska, 2009 Newspaper Story about A.J. Cropsey

In a June 6, 2009, Jim McKee, of the Lincoln, Nebraska, Journal Star, ran a story about A.J. Cropsey. Portions of his story are excerpted below.

A.J. Cropsey was prominent in developing University Place and Nebraska Wesleyan University.

Endorsed by the State Journal, Cropsey was elected to the state senate in 1870 while he conducted a major real estate business and was a partner in Capitol Mills. The following year, he built a large house at 1421 H St. on land he purchased from Gov. David Butler.
But there's more to that story. Cropsey purchased all of Block 151, directly south of the Capitol, from the governor. Almost immediately, it became unclear if the land was ever technically Butler's to sell as there were no records showing that he had bought the land from the state as he claimed.

It was perhaps because of the land question that Cropsey was instrumental in the impeachment of Gov. Butler. Although ultimately dropped, Article XI of the impeachment document specifically related to the question of his ownership of Block 151.

Nonetheless, Cropsey began construction of his large, two-story, brick and stone, 15-room home on two of the 12 lots on the block in 1870. Described in detail as the Meier House in Bess Streeter Aldrich's "Spring Came On Forever," the home, one of the finest in the city, was completed in 1871.

For a time Cropsey continued to prosper in Houghteling & Company's Capitol Mills as well as in real estate until the

market collapse of 1873. The depression nearly ruined him, and he promptly moved to Texas.

Cropsey died in Ogden, Utah, in 1896, was buried at Wyuka Cemetery in Lincoln and was noted as having "done quite as much as any private citizen to advertise Lincoln and Nebraska."

And the house Cropsey built? It stood empty for a time, then it became the chancellor's house during Edmund Fairfield's tenure at the University of Nebraska. Before coming here in 1876,Fairfield had been a Baptist minister, president of Hillsdale College in Michigan, state senator, lieutenant governor of Michigan, Congregational minister and president of a Pennsylvania college.

In 1898 former Lincoln mayor and grain dealer John Wright purchased the house, which remained in his family until his wife's death in about 1930. The large dwelling then became a fraternity house for Delta Chi, then Theta Xi and ultimately, by the 1940s, Pi Sigma Kappa.

Again, after nearly a decade of sitting empty, the house was acquired by the state and razed for the construction of the present governor's mansion. Thus, what originally was considered as a possible site for a governor's home, the entire block has come full circle as the official residence of Nebraska's governor.

The Cropsey House, just west of the former governor's mansion, was razed, along with the entire north half of the block, to erect the present governor's mansion virtually on its footprint. (Courtesy photo)

Chapter 16

Belle Prairie Civil War Veteran Eugene Convis

A descendant of Eugene Wilbur Convis (1851-1938) recently found a folder with several exciting items. One of the items was a 1982 Blade photo showing Mr. Convis and Mr. Mundt as Civil War veterans circa 1916. The other four items in the folder were ribbons given to someone who attended Civil War veteran reunions.

The first ribbon was undated for the 89th Illinois Infantry, and the attendee was an ex-prisoner of war of Andersonville and Millen prisons. The second ribbon was for attending the 18th annual encampment in 1884 at Decatur. The third ribbon was for attending the 13th Annual Reunion of the Illinois Association of Ex-Prisoners of War held at Farmer City on October 21-22 in 1891. The fourth ribbon was undated and was for attending the 8th annual reunion of the 89th Illinois.

These four ribbons indicate that the person who attended these meetings was a former member of the 89th Illinois Infantry and was a prisoner of war at Andersonville and Millen prisons.

Nobody in the descendant's family was aware that Eugene Convis was a Civil War veteran. His 1938 obituary in the Blade had no mention of him being a Civil War veteran. There is no mention in the Blade of his military service except the circa 1916 photo of Mr. Mundt and Mr. Convis being Civil War veterans.

Mr. Convis was born in Plattville in Kendall County in 1851. Plattville is a tiny town about 20 miles west of Joliet. The father of Mr. Convis died in 1857 when Eugene Convis

was just six years old. The Civil War started in 1861 and ended in 1865, so Mr. Convis would have been age 10 to age 14 if he served in the Civil War. Mr. Mundt from Fairbury was just 15 when he enlisted in the Union Army. The youngest known enlistee was just eight years old.

Although the official minimum enlistment age was 18, there were at least two ways for younger men to enlist. The first method was to lie about your age, especially if you looked older than your age. In that era, it was easy to lie about one's age, especially given that modern methods of identification (social security, driver's license, computer databases) did not exist. Some underage boys were able to enlist with the endorsement of an adult. A father could vouch for his son's work ethic and shooting ability, and the recruiter then accepted the son into a unit.

Despite such workarounds, many other boys joined the military legitimately by signing up for non-combat positions. Many such youths signed up as musicians (such as drummers, buglers, flutists). There were places for 40,000 such jobs in the Union Armies alone. These young boys often performed other tasks, such as carrying canteens, bandages, and stretchers, to assist surgeons and nurses with the wounded. These boys also relayed orders on the battlefield, and at least a few picked up rifles and participated in the fighting.

The 89th Illinois Infantry Company H was formed in Platteville, where Mr. Convis lived before he moved to Belle Prairie. Since his father was dead, the Civil War offered a way for him to support himself. Company H fought in many battles, and in one skirmish, 50 of their members were captured and sent to Andersonville Prison.

During the Civil War, the Confederacy set up a prisoner of war camp in Andersonville, Georgia. This camp developed the reputation for the worst prisoner-of-war camp on either the Confederacy or Union sides. Of the

approximately 45,000 Union prisoners held at Andersonville during the war, nearly 13,000 died, giving a 29% death rate.

There were two primary reasons that Andersonville was the worst prison camp in the Civil War. The first reason was that President Lincoln stopped prisoner exchanges between the Union and the Confederacy. They were stopped because the Confederacy would not include captured African American soldiers fighting for the Union in the exchange program. With no way to exchange prisoners, the number of prisoners at Andersonville quickly exceeded the camp's capacity.

The second primary reason Andersonville was so deadly was the lack of food leading to starvation and disease. The Confederate army did not have enough food for their fighting soldiers, let alone food for prisoners of war.

Camp Lawton, or Millen Prison, was established during the Civil War in the fall of 1864 by the Confederate Army to house Union prisoners of war. The Confederacy selected the Magnolia Springs site to take advantage of the abundant water supply. Built by slave labor and a group of Union prisoners of pine timber harvested on-site, the walls measured 12 to 15 feet high. The stockade began receiving the first of at least 10,299 prisoners in early October. The post was abandoned by the end of November when it was threatened by General Sherman's drive on Savannah.

After the Civil War ended in 1865, Eugene Convis moved from Plattville to Belle Prairie Township south of Fairbury. He became a farmer. In 1878, at the age of 27, Eugene Convis married 25-year-old Mary Jane Magee. She was born in 1853 in Manvers, Canada. Eugene and Mary Convis had three children.

The first child of Eugene and Mary Convis was Albert Orlando Convis. He married Ruth Belle McCullough. The second child was Eva May Convis, and she married John Washington McCullough. The third child was Cora Belle Convis, and she married Fred Blaine Elliott.

Mary Convis died in 1918 at the age of 65 in Cropsey. Eugene Convis passed away in 1938 at the age of 87. Both Mary and Eugene Convis were buried in Cropsey.

If Eugene Convis served in the Union Army during the Civil War, his story is unique. What makes his story unique is his young age, the ability to survive through many brutal battles, and his ability to survive the dreaded Andersonville Prison as well as Millen Prison. Hopefully, additional information will someday become available that corroborates the fascinating story of young Eugene Convis serving in the Civil War.

THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN on Memorial Day in Fairbury about 1916. The older men pictured are Messers, Mundt and Convis, wearing their G.A.R. badges as they were Veterans of the Civil War. The drummer is Charles Gregg. The small boys are Fred Weber and Chuck Purdum. All are deceased, but were prominent citizens of this community.

Photo courtesy of Mrs. Charles Gregg

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Attendance Ribbons Found with 1982 Blade article

Chapter 17

Confederate Soldiers

Madison M. Kershner

Although there are about 65 Union Army veterans of the Civil War buried at Graceland Cemetery, only two veterans fought in the Confederate Army. One of these Confederate veterans was Madison Mines Kershner.

The story of Madison M. Kershner started when he was born in 1844 in Virginia. Madison's parents were William Kershner and Elizabeth Nicholas. Madison grew up in the Greenbrier area of Virginia.

When the Civil War started in 1861, the state of Virginia seceded from the Union. The citizens in eastern Virginia owned slaves and sided with the Confederacy. The citizens of western Virginia owned few slaves and mostly sided with the Union. In 1863, West Virginia became a separate state. Today, Madison's birthplace would be considered Greenbrier, West Virginia.

Madison M. Kershner enlisted in the Confederate military after the Civil War started in 1861. Madison was 17 years old when he joined the Virginia 13th Battalion Company A Light Artillery. Madison's unit became known as Otey's Battery.

In early March 1862, Captain George Gaston Otey, adjutant of the 1st Virginia Infantry, was given the assignment of organizing a new light artillery battery.

The recruits for this unit were from Richmond's upper and middle classes and transfers from other groups. Some native-born Yankees from Pennsylvania and Maryland also joined the mix. Captain Otey and his Company A battery were held in such high esteem that men who had served in other units as officers and NCOs joined the Otey's Battery as privates.

Madison's older brother, James Harvey Kershner, joined Virginia "Monroe" Light Artillery when he was 24 years old. Madison's other brother, Jacob Nicholas Kershner, joined the Virginia 27th Infantry Company D. at the age of 21.

From 1862 until the Spring of 1864, Madison's battery was engaged in numerous Western Virginia and East Tennessee operations. Otey’s Battery fought their last action at Appomattox Station, Virginia, in 1865 against George Armstrong Custer’s Yankee Cavalry. Madison's unit held off the Union forces for several days from attacking General Lee's main army.

General Lee surrendered to General Grant on April 9th, 1865. Madison Kershner's unit was included as part of Lee's surrender. During Madison's three years of service, 203 individuals passed through the ranks of his battery. Nine men were killed or mortally wounded. Twenty-four others were injured but recovered. A total of about 44 men were lost in action. As a tribute to the unit’s integrity and an indication of the battery’s quality, only five members were lost to desertion in its three years of service. Few groups, Confederate or Union, could boast of such a record.

Madison and his two brothers all fought for the Confederacy, and all three survived the Civil War. After the Civil War ended, Madison M. Kershner married Victoria Mahood Diddle in 1866. Madison was 22 years old, and Victoria was 20 years old. They had nine children on their farm in West Virginia.

In 1902, the Kershner family moved from West Virginia to Normal, Illinois. In 1910, Madison Kershner was 70 years of age. His wife Victoria and three adult children were living with him in Normal, Illinois. Daughters Grace and Lide were both school teachers. Son Gaston Conrad Kershner was finishing training in the manual training department at the Normal University.

The exact reason why the Kershner family moved from West Virginia to Normal, Illinois, is unknown. What is now Illinois State University was then known as Illinois State Normal University. It was founded in 1857 as an institution to train future teachers. Since three of the Kershner children attended the university to become teachers, the whole family may have decided to move to Normal, Illinois.

In 1914, the youngest son Gaston Conrad Kershner married Elva Shanklin in Bloomington. After their wedding, they moved to Muskogee, Okla., where he took a job teaching manual training. Today, we call manual training Industrial Arts.

A portion of the Kershner family moved to Fairbury in 1916. In addition to Madison and Victoria Kershner, children Lide Kershner and Frank Kershner also moved to Fairbury. Lide was beginning a long career

as a Fairbury school teacher. Grace Kershner taught her whole career in Decatur schools.

In 1918, Madison M. Kershner died in Fairbury at the age of 74. He lived at 606 East Elm Street. Madison's obit recounted that he had moved to Fairbury two years earlier. Madison M. Kershner was buried at Graceland cemetery.

Son Frank Kershner died unexpectedly at age 50 in Fairbury. He died of a stroke and was also buried at Graceland.

In 1928, Grace Kershner retired from teaching at Decatur and moved to Fairbury to live with her sister Lide. The two sisters never married.

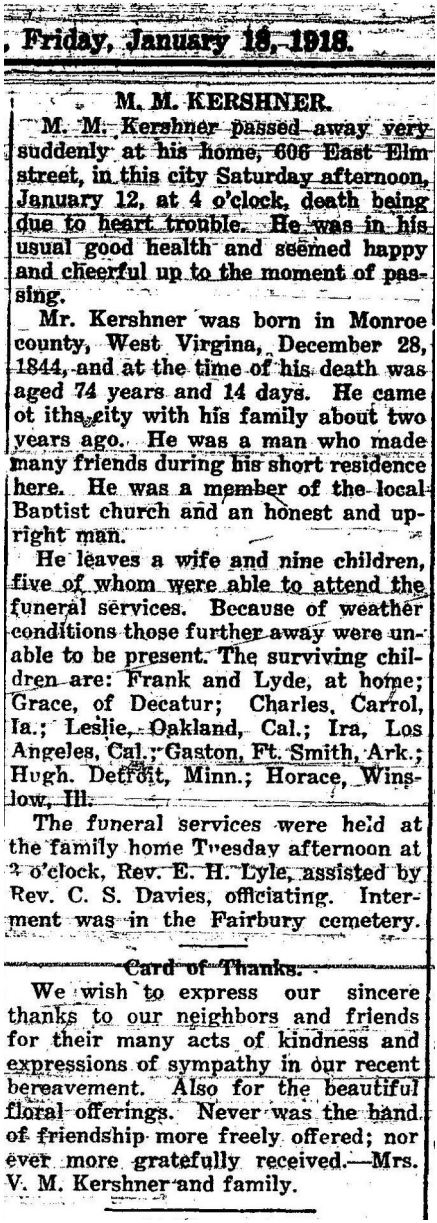
In 1929, a book titled Roll of Honor: Record of Burial Places of Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, and Army Nurses Buried in the State of Illinois was published. In that book, Madison M. Kershner was identified as a Confederate soldier buried at Graceland Cemetery in Fairbury. Unfortunately, the author of the book misspelled his name as Madison Kirschner instead of the correct spelling of Madison Mines Kershner.

Victoria Kershner died at the age of 88 in 1935 in Fairbury. She was buried beside her husband in Graceland. Sisters Grace and Lide Kershner both lived to be 76 years of age. Grace died in 1948, and Lide passed away in 1953.

Madison M. Kershner's life spanned his birth in Virginia, fighting for the Confederacy in the Civil War, moving to Normal, Illinois, and spending the last two years of his life in Fairbury. His daughter Lide

Kershner spent her career as a teacher in Fairbury, teaching two generations of Fairbury students.

Madison M. Kershner's obituary is shown below.



Friday, January 18, 1918.

M. M. KERSHNER.

M. M. Kershner passed away very suddenly at his home, 606 East Elm street, in this city Saturday afternoon, January 12, at 4 o'clock, death being due to heart trouble. He was in his usual good health and seemed happy and cheerful up to the moment of passing.

Mr. Kershner was born in Monroe county, West Virgina, December 28, 1844, and at the time of his death was aged 74 years and 14 days. He came ot ithis city with his family about two years ago. He was a man who made many friends during his short residence here. He was a member of the local Baptist church and an honest and upright man.

He leaves a wife and nine children, five of whom were able to attend the funeral services. Because of weather conditions those further away were unable to be present. The surviving children are: Frank and Lyde, at home; Grace, of Decatur; Charles, Carrol, Ia.; Leslie, Oakland, Cal.; Ira, Los Angeles, Cal.; Gaston, Ft. Smith, Ark.; Hugh. Detroit, Minn.; Horace, Winslow, Ill.

The funeral services were held at the family home Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. E. H. Lyle, assisted by Rev. C. S. Davies, officiating. Interment was in the Fairbury cemetery.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends for their many acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy in our recent bereavement. Also for the beautiful floral offerings. Never was the hand of friendship more freely offered; nor ever more gratefully received.—Mrs. V. M. Kershner and family.

William H. Patterson

After the Civil War ended in 1865, a few Confederate veterans of the Civil War moved to Fairbury. One of these men was William H. Patterson. He operated a cannon at Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg and took part in General Pickett's wedding a few months later.

The story of William Henry Patterson started when he was born in 1838 in Virginia. He was the son of Joseph M. Patterson and Elizabeth Carper. In the 1850 U.S. Census, Joseph Patterson reported that he owned one slave.

The Civil War started in April of 1861 when the Confederacy fired upon Fort Sumter. Twenty-three-year old W. H. Patterson enlisted as a Confederate soldier and was assigned to Major General George Edward Pickett's command.

During the beginning of the Civil War, General Pickett was a widower. In early 1863 he began to court 20-year-old LaSalle "Sallie" Corbell (1843-1931). The General would slip away from the Confederate Army and visit Sallie at her home in Virginia. LaSalle "Sallie" Corbell was born in Chuckatuck, Virginia, on May 16, 1843, the daughter of David John Corbell and Elizabeth Phillips, slaveholders and plantation owners near Suffolk. Sallie attended the Lynchburg Female Seminary in Lynchburg, Virginia.

The pivotal battle of the Civil War was Gettysburg in early July of 1863. Major General Pickett's soldiers

were the last to arrive at Gettysburg. Pickett was assigned to lead a charge against the Union forces. Pickett's Confederate soldiers were slaughtered, and the skirmish became known as Pickett's Charge. Private William H. Patterson fought in the battle and was in charge of an artillery piece. General Grant defeated General Lee at Gettysburg. It was all downhill for the Confederate army after the battle of Gettysburg.

In November of 1863, General Pickett married Sallie Corbell. When she married General Pickett, she became known as the "child bride of the Confederacy" and was famed as one of the most beautiful girls in Virginia. Private William H. Patterson was a member of the squad of Confederate soldiers who fired a salute at the wedding.

After the Civil War ended in 1865, W.H. Patterson married Mary Ann Kessler in 1866. He was 27 years old, and she was 21. William and Mary Patterson had eight children in Virginia. They had a small tobacco farm in Bedford County, Virginia. The eight children helped in the tobacco fields, including pulling "suckers" off the tobacco plants. When Mr. Patterson took a load of tobacco to market, he often brought home "store" cookies, a rare treat for his children.

In March of 1882, Mr. Patterson decided to move his family from Virginia to Fairbury. Mr. Patterson was 44 years old and worked as a laborer. William H. Patterson had a total of $5 cash when he and his family arrived by train in Fairbury. Mrs. Patterson quickly became active in the Fairbury Baptist Church. The eight children found various jobs in Fairbury.

In the late 1800s, the Chautauqua Movement spread from New York to the Midwestern states. This movement started as a program to educate Sunday school teachers. The Chautauqua Movement morphed into an adult education program. The Chautauqua meetings would often last for one week. Every summer, the Chautauqua was held at Chautauqua Park in Pontiac. Hundreds of Fairbury people attended the Pontiac event.

Major General Pickett died in 1875 at the age of 50. He was buried in the Confederate section of Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. His widow, Sallie, spent the rest of her life as an author and speaker about her husband and the Battle of Gettysburg.

In the 1880s, Sallie became a famous writer and speaker. Her first book, titled Pickett and His Men, was published in 1899. Between 1899 and 1931, she toured America and wrote for Cosmopolitan, McClure's, and other popular magazines. Sallie published a dozen books about her husband and the Civil War.

In 1906, Sallie Pickett lectured at the Pontiac Chautauqua. William H. Patterson traveled from Fairbury to the Chautauqua to hear her speak. After Sallie's lecture was over, William spent one hour with her reminiscing about the Battle of Gettysburg.

Sallie died in 1931 at the age of 88. She was buried in Arlington National cemetery because no women were allowed to be buried in the Confederate section of the Richmond cemetery. In 1998, Sallie's descendants threatened to move General Pickett's remains from

Richmond to Arlington unless his wife could be buried with him. Cemetery officials relented, and Sallie was buried next to her husband.

In 1910, Mr. Patterson was a City of Fairbury employee and was the Graceland Cemetery caretaker. In 1913, at the age of 75, Mr. Patterson traveled from Fairbury to Gettysburg to celebrate the battle's 50th anniversary.

Mrs. Patterson died in 1916 at the age of 71. She was buried in Graceland Cemetery. William H. Patterson died in 1927 at the age of 88. He was buried with his wife at Graceland.

Of the eight children of William and Mary Patterson, the most well known in Fairbury was James A. Patterson. He grew up in Fairbury and, as a young man, tried his hand at many different jobs. These jobs included driving a delivery wagon for Bethard's Basement Grocery, shaving necks in Jay Tyler's barbershop, picking chickens, and husking corn.

In 1903, J. A. Patterson took a job as a "Printer's Devil" at the Blade for $1 per week. That job including cleaning, sweeping, and being a printer's apprentice. James Patterson worked his way up to Editor and Publisher of the Blade. Mr. Patterson was the Blade editor for more than 50 years. Mr. Patterson was also the Chairman of the Board of the Fairbury Savings and Loan Association. James A. Patterson died in 1973 at the age of 91.

William H. Patterson had an exciting life. He fought at Gettysburg, the pivotal battle of the Civil War. W. H. Patterson fired a salute at General Pickett's

wedding and met one of the Confederacy's most well-known ladies, Sallie Corbell. William Patterson also lived to see his son James A. Patterson become one of the business leaders of Fairbury.

General Pickett and LaSalle Corbell Pickett, 1863

Chapter 18

1898 List of Civil War Veterans Buried at Graceland Cemetery

The May 27, 1898, Blade, published an article announcing the Memorial Day ceremonies coming up on May 30th in Fairbury. The article is transcribed below.

> The Aaron Weider Post number 75 will meet at their hall on Monday, May 30, 1898, at 1 PM and then march to the opera house. A brief program will be held at the opera house and then they will march to Graceland Cemetery. At the cemetery, the names of all soldiers buried in Graceland will be read and the graves will be decorated with flowers by the children.
>
> **The Roster of the Dead:**
>
> 1. Leander Straight, Co. E 129th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 17, 1864.
>
> 2. James M. McDowell, Co. K 3d Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, June 15, 1863.
>
> 3. Mathew McKee, Co. E 44th Illinois Volunteers, died at Louisville, Kentucky, May 30, 1865.
>
> 4. Samuel Baker, Co. K 3d Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, died at Young's Point, January 25, 1863.

5. James Waldron, Co. K 3d Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, died April 5, 1865.

6. Eugene A. Archer, Co. 31st Illinois Infantry, died October 16, 1865.

7. Frank M. Timmons, Co. K 3d Cavalry, died March 25, 1867.

8. Columbus Pogue, Co. C 14th Illinois Cavalry, died December 24, 1871.

9. Nathaniel W. Wilson, Co. G mounted riflemen. Mexican war, died December 25, 1864.

10. Thomas Zack, Co. K 3d Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, died July 9, 1874

11. H. W. McArthur, Co. D 20th Illinois Infantry, died March 4, 1862.

12. James Stuckey, Co. B 52d Illinois, died July 16, 1871.

13. James Mahannah, government employee, died February 27, 1880.

14. Jessie W. Baird, Co. E 129th Illinois Infantry, died June 11, 1879.

15. Milton Straight, 3d Ohio Cavalry.

16. J. C. Ross, Co. G 69th Illinois Infantry, died September 17, 1876.

17. Robert Chambers, Co. E 7th Kansas Cavalry, died April 5, 1867.

18. Irvin E. Bliss, Co. E 129th Illinois Infantry, died December 5, 1882.

19. William Waggoner, Co. B 168th Pennsylvania Infantry, also Co. A 105th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, died September 29, 1881.

20. James R. Steen, Co. A 52d Illinois Infantry, Co. A 50th Illinois Infantry, died September 18, 1882.

21. Jorias Yoe, Pennsylvania Infantry, died May 7, 1882.

22. G. K. Banker, regiment, etc., unknown.

23. John Woodruff, Veteran war 1812.

24. Philo Marshall, 31st Indiana, died July 4, 1883.

25. Joseph Ray, Veteran war 1812.

26. John King, Co. D Illinois Infantry, died March 2, 18883.

27. Lewis C. Clark, Co. K 3d Illinois Cavalry, died April 24, 1887.

28. John I. Cumpston, Co. E 129th Infantry, died October 3, 1862.

29. J. R. Stillwell, Capt Co. C and chaplain 77th Ohio Infantry, died September 5, 1888.

30. Joseph B. Baylor, Co. B 73d Illinois Infantry, died September 23, 1887.

31. David Pierce, Co. K 3d Illinois Cavalry, died March 6, 1888.

32. John Rinkel, 37th Illinois, died March 12, 1888.

33. Col. C. S. Shooley, Co. A 10th Illinois, died September 4, 1888.

34. E. R. Burt, Co. I 146th Illinois Infantry, died November 13, 1888.

35. Charles Eaton, 112th Illinois Infantry.

36. Ben Walmaley, Co. K 2d Ohio Cavalry, died September 16, 1888.

37. T. D. Enslow, Co. D 37th Iowa, died February 20, 1872.

38. H. H. Stafford, Co. K 72d Indiana Infantry, died June 11, 1888.

39. John Homer, Co. A 60th Illinois, died March 29, 1889.

40. J. L. Crull, Co. E 129th Infantry, died November 18, 1891.

41. A. R. Johnson, regiment unknown, died June 1, 1886.

42. Moses Tucker, 3d Illinois Cavalry, died at Young's Point, February 5, 1863.

43. William Norman, regiment unknown.

44. Ben Titus, 30th Illinois Infantry.

45. Frank M. Phillips, Co. D 71st Illinois and Co. G 3d Illinois Cavalry, died January 19, 1890.

46. William H. Rightsell, Co. E 129th Illinois Infantry.

47. Thomas S. Powell, 24th Kentucky Infantry, died December 29, 1892.

48. Ashael Dodge, 3d Michigan Battery, died February 27, 1891.

49. Thomas E. Shaw, Co. E 129th Infantry, died March 1, 1893.

50. T. W. Gore, 135th Ohio Infantry.

51. J. A. Harris, 17th West Virginia Infantry, died April 24, 1891.

52. A. W. Steers, 155th New York Infantry, buried at Strawn June 2, 1894.

53. Charles Wendelsnafer, Co. G 94th Illinois Infantry, died December 19, 1894.

54. Bryan Judd, Co. D 90th Illinois Infantry.

55. Bayard Williams, Co. D 12th Ohio Infantry, died October 14, 1895.

56. Ferdinand Smith, Co. A 65th Illinois Infantry.

57. George Thrift, Co. K, 3d Illinois Cavalry, died February 10, 1867.

58. John Barr, regiment unknown.

59. William Ott, Co. K, 3d Illinois Cavalry, died 1892, buried at Spence Cemetery, Belle Prairie.

60. John M. Darnall, Co. E 129th Illinois Infantry, died at South Tunnel, Tennessee, buried at Gallatin, Tennessee.

61. John Lockwood, teamster, 129th Illinois Infantry, died fall of 1862, buried at Gallatin, Tennessee.

62. Isaac Kerr, Co. C 94th Illinois Infantry, died October 5, 1896.

63. A. J. Huey, Co. E 5th Missouri Infantry, died August 29, 1896.

64. Alfred Sparks, Co. G 69th Illinois Infantry, died 1886.

65. Samuel S. Sloan, Co. K 27th Ohio Infantry, died November 16, 1897.

66. Wallace Hemphill, Co. A 3d New Jersey Infantry.

67. John Maxwell.

Chapter 19

Summary

It was surprising to find that 301 Fairbury area men served in the Civil War, given the population of the three year old town was only 262 in the 1860 U.S. Census. Of course, there were about 600 farmers in the three townships which surround Fairbury.

The fact that Fairbury was a boom town after the Civil War, made it difficult to identify post Civil War citizens who served.

64% of the Fairbury area men served in only two military units. These two units were the 129th Illinois Infantry Company E and the 3rd Illinois Cavalry Company K. Both of these units primarily fought in the geographical area south of the State of Illinois.

The battle of Gallatin, Tennessee, was the most deadliest battle for either of these two units. The 129th Company E suffered six casualties and many wounded at this battle.

The largest historical mystery encountered doing research for this book was the case of the missing Putnam brothers, George and Henry. They were both supposed to be paid substitute soldiers, but neither one made it to their assigned military units. No record could be found of where they were killed or buried. Their father's biography in the 1878 history book, and his obituary both list them as killed in the Civil War. Maybe someday, the stories of these two brothers will be discovered.

Hopefully, this book will help future historians and genealogists easily identify the role of Fairbury veterans who served in the Civil War.

References

All references used in this story were identified at the point they were used in the story.

Recommended Reading

Livingston County in the World War, no publication date, assumed to be circa 1922.

Service Record World War II: Fairbury and Community, no publication date, assumed to be circa 1947.

Fairbury, Illinois, in the World Wars by Dale C. Maley.

Fairbury, Illinois, from Prehistoric Times to Modern Times by Dale C. Maley

Web Sites

The author has taped over 30 short radio segments on Fairbury history topics. You can listen to any of these radio segments at http://fairburyilattractions.com/history/

There is a web site which has data from 1956, when the burial places of all Livingston County veterans were identified. You can review and search this data at http://www.illinoisancestors.org/veterans/livingston_county.html

Dale C. Maley

Author Spotlight

Dale C. Maley is the author of the book ***Index Mutual Funds: How to Simplify Your Financial Life and Beat the Pros***. He was also a contributing author to Chapter 18 in the 2009 book ***The Bogleheads Guide to Retirement Planning***. Dale is a very successful private investor who has been a student of Financial Planning and Investing for over 33 years.

He was trained as an engineer at the University of Illinois and has been a practicing engineer for 36 years. His accomplishments as an engineer include the granting of 16 U.S. Patents and authorship of over 535 professional technical papers. He is also a member of the International Society of Automotive Engineers and the Society of Manufacturing Engineers.

Dale earned an MBA (Masters Degree in Business Administration) degree from Illinois State University. Dale became a Registered Financial Advisor in the State of Illinois in 2006. He works part-time as a fee-only financial planner. He is President of Maley Financial Planning.

One of Dale's hobbies is history, including the history of Fairbury, Illinois. He has given many Fairbury history lectures to local Fairbury community groups. He has written more than twenty books about Fairbury and Livingston County history. Dale is President of the Livingston County Historical Society and Vice-President of the Fairbury Echoes Museum. Both Dale and his wife are 5th generation citizens of Fairbury.

Also by Dale C. Maley

Fairbury History Books
Coal Mining in Fairbury, Illinois
Fairbury, Illinois and the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition
Fairbury History Stories Volume One
Fairbury, Illinois Book Authors
Fairbury, Illinois, from Prehistoric Times to Modern Times
Fairbury, Illinois in 1888
Fairbury, Illinois in the Civil War
Fairbury, Illinois, in the World Wars
Franklin Oliver: Pioneer Settler of Livingston County
History of Murders Committed in Fairbury, Illinois
Honegger’s & Co. of Fairbury, Illinoisan
Livingston County Historical Society: It's Beginning and Some Later Updates
The Founding of Fairbury, Illinois
The Goudy Brothers of Fairbury, Illinois
The Kring Family of Fairbury, Illinois
The McDowell Family of Fairbury, Illinois
Walton Bros. of Fairbury, Illinois
William T. Stackpole of Fairbury, Illinois
William T. Stackpole's 1849 Journey from Illinois to the California
Gold Fields

Woodworking Books

How to Build a Fascinating Ratcheting Wood Model

How to Make a Simple Hopping Bunny Rabbit Pull-Toy

Investing Books

Index Mutual Funds: How to Simplify Your Financial Life and Beat the Pro's

How Asset Allocation Can Help You Achieve Your Financial Goals

Frequently Asked Questions & Answers about ETF’s and Index Funds

Why We Don't Save Enough for Retirement and How You Can Save More

Are You Using the Right Rules to Plan Your Retirement?

How to Use Psychology to Achieve Your Financial Goals

Should Immediate Annuities Be a Tool in Your Retirement Planning Toolbox?

Who Wins the Variable Annuity Versus Mutual Fund Battle?

Will Your Children or Uncle Sam Inherit Your Estate?

What Are the Requirements for Becoming a Financial Planner?

Sell My Stocks Before the Baby Boomers Crash the Market?

How Do I Determine If I Have Saved Enough to Retire?

Don't Max Out My 401K?

Will Reverse Mortgages Be the Salvation of Baby Boomer Retirees?

Do I Need Ten, Twenty, or Thirty Times My Income to Retire?

How to Find a Good Financial Planner

Total Market or Slice-n-Dice for My Investment Portfolio?

What Safety Factor Are You Using for Your Retirement Plan?

How Much Income Do I Really Need in Retirement?

What Lessons Can We Learn from the Crash of 2008?
How to Invest for Retirement after the Crash of 2008
Rules-of-thumb or Retirement Planning Software?
Is Portfolio Rebalancing Worth It?
Do I Need Umbrella Insurance?
Got My First Job and How Do I Handle the 401K?
Are Black Swans Really Harmful to Ordinary Investors?
Should My Asset Allocation Include My Pension and Social Security?
Should I Pay Off My Mortgage Early?
How Does My Asset Allocation Compare to Everyone Else?
How Do I Maximize Retirement Income From My Portfolio?
Is Saving 10% of My Gross Income Good Enough?
Contribute to My Bad 401K or Go Taxable?
Do I Need an Investment Policy Statement?
Do I Need Long-Term Care Insurance?
Do I Need Long-Term Disability Insurance?
How to Read Your Way to Financial Wealth
How Do I Select the Correct Risk Level for My Portfolio?
How Do I Estimate Retirement Living Expenses?